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RECOLLECTIONS OF BALTIMORE.

ROBERT GILMOR.

(Read before the Society, May 9, 1844.)

The interest which the members of this Society, present at the last meeting, seemed to take in the extemporaneous and imperfect account I then gave in explanation of an interesting document presented by one of them, and the desire expressed that I would commit it to paper to be read at our next meeting, and afterwards preserved as a record of some of the changes in the face of our city, for the benefit of younger as well as future members, have been felt by me as obligatory, but unaccustomed as I am to make such public communications, I must throw myself upon their indulgence for any errors, omissions and other imperfections in this, made in compliance with their wishes.

The document alluded to, and presented by a descendant of one of the subscribers, is a subscription list signed in 1784 by a number of the most respectable citizens, to raise a sum of money sufficient to effect the levelling and extension of Calvert street by underpinning and underarching the venerable old Court house, which occupied nearly the breadth of the street and at the same time stood on a hill, sixty or a hundred

feet above the level of the basin at the County wharf, at the foot of the street, and about 30 or 40 feet above the pavement where the Battle Monument in Monument Square occupying its site, now stands. This was successfully effected by Leonard Harbaugh, an enterprising architect of Baltimore, who was afterwards employed on the public buildings erected at Washington.

Though I was too young to know anything of this subscription list, I was old enough to notice the general aspect of the then Baltimore *Town* and especially this old Court house, with the pillory on one side, and the jail higher up, where the Granite record office¹ now stands to the west. In the rear of the Court house there was a steep descent to Jones' Falls, which then flowed in a semicircle round the foot of the hills to the west of it, from about where the water company's mill is, to its present channel not far from the German church on Gay and Holliday streets. This hill was so high that the powder magazine was built at the foot of it about the southeast corner of Lexington street and the square, with a small wharf in front to which the boats of the shipping came for their powder during the war. The water here was deep and once a man was drowned there. I have dived from it often, as I learned to swim in the Falls close by, about the place now occupied by Mr. Meredith's house,² the first from the corner of the square in North Calvert street. The low flat inclosed by it was called Steiger's Meadow. On the heights above the course of the Falls were the old Dutch church, old St. Paul's (a wooden structure, the belfry of which remained a long while after the church was pulled down and may perhaps be remembered by some here), then came the Roman Catholic Chapel (lately pulled down to make place for Calvert Hall),³ the old jail and Court house. Some idea of the height of the range may be formed by noticing the elevation of the ground on

¹ St. Paul and Lexington Sts.

² 26 N. Calvert St.

³ On Saratoga St., west of Charles.

which the First Presbyterian church¹ is built, and which was partly reduced when the old church was removed.

The old Court house finally was taken down when the new Court house at the corner of Lexington street and the square was built. Some gentlemen who had built good houses on the square, fearing that its site might be occupied by some disagreeable and offensive building, memorialized the legislature to grant authority to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument on the spot to the memory of Washington. This was the origin of the Washington Monument. The legislature granted the prayer of the memorialists, and twenty-three gentlemen were appointed managers to carry their object into effect, six alone of whom are now living. In consequence, however, of apprehensions being entertained that the lofty column adopted by the managers might be dangerous to the neighboring buildings, the individual now addressing you was authorized to negotiate with Colonel John Eager Howard, at that time engaged in laying out his park with a view to a division of it among his children, and succeeded in obtaining a square of 200 feet at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets, both of which for a short distance were widened into avenues, and a circle of about 100 feet in diameter allotted for the site of the monument in the centre of which now stands an ornamental apex to the City and is seen in the approach to it from every direction. The avenues, or places as they are styled, are susceptible of embellishment by shrubbery, etc., leaving at the same time broad carriageways on each side.

I might be permitted to stop here after having satisfied the request of the Society, but as there are few now living who recollect the phases of our once small town but now large and wealthy City, the third in size and commerce in the United States, and most of those old enough to remember them have neglected to record the changes which have taken place, I will take leave, even at the risk of being charged with the garrulity

¹ N. W. cor. of Fayette and North Sts.

natural to old men, to mention a few for the information of the younger members of the Historical Society. In doing this, there will be much irregularity; it would in fact be impossible to note them otherwise, and I trust I shall be excused for the want of connection in the account, derived from the very nature of the reminiscences.

I came to Baltimore a child of 4 years old, where my father, at the instigation of a friend, afterwards his partner in trade, induced him to remove from Dorchester County on the Eastern shore as a field unworthy of his enterprize, to Baltimore Town, then a small village. This was Mr. Thomas Russell, whose widow died only three years ago. We arrived in December 1778 and landed at Fell's Point, at that time the residence of the principal shipping merchants as well as long after. A friend and correspondent of my father's made us lodge with him for a couple of days till he could get the house in town, which had been taken for him, ready for the reception of his family. Young as I then was, I never can forget the sparse situation of the houses at the Point and the cornfields and trees, especially between that place and the town. On the common above the causeway, where now stands Trinity church,¹ was afterwards built the Theatre of Hallam and Henry, in which Wignall, Marshall and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Morris made their first appearance. The waters of the basin then flowed up to the causeway, and around by Peter's Brewery (now Clagett's) on the banks behind which I have shot many a snipe and blackbird as well as on the marsh which lay between the embouchure of Jones' Falls and the centre market at Water street. The road from that side of the Falls to Water street at Frederick street, was so often overflowed as to require two or three bridges to cross the streams made by the tide. At the foot of Gay street, within 50 yards of Lombard street, the waters of the basin rippled on a sandy shore, and there was little interruption to

¹Trinity St. near High.

the shore from thence round by the commencement of Commerce street the foot of South at Lombard street, and on to Light street southerly by the City Spring in Charles street to Christopher Hughes' property at the head of the basin. As a boy I have crabbed with a forked stick the whole way. Even in 1782 when my father sailed for Havre, he embarked his family in a boat in a little dock which came up to Exchange place, within 30 feet of the house I now live in,¹ on the back of which were two old warehouses built by Philip Rogers, which belonged to me, and were pulled down in making the improvements in Water (now Lombard street) on the ground where Mr. Bathhurst's warehouse now stands.

At the southeast corner of Gay and Water streets, where the Custom house warehouse now is, was an old two story house (as most of the houses in Baltimore were at an early period) occupied by Mr. John Smith, the grandfather of our worthy President,² who settled in Baltimore in 1759 according to Griffith; on the opposite northeast corner of Water street still stands an old house, used as a Magistrate's Office, which was the Custom House when General Otho Holland Williams was Collector. He owned I believe and built all the neighboring houses in Water and Gay streets. At the northeast corner of the same streets where is now the Custom House, was the residence of John Sterett, and a few doors above in Gay street that of his father Mr. James Sterett, and still farther on at the southwest corner of Gay and Second streets was the residence of Mr. Robert Purviance, in which once quartered Count Dillon³ and other officers of the French Army when in Baltimore. There were few other than wooden houses as far as Market street and down Market to Frederick street. But on

¹ 57 W. Lombard St.

² John Spear Smith.

³ Two Counts Dillon, of the Regiment Dillon, were with Rochambeau in America in 1781. The one here referred to was probably Count Arthur de Dillon [1750-1794], Colonel of the Regiment. See Balch, *The French in America*, Vol. 2, p. 102.

the northeast corner of Market and Gay streets still exists an old two story brick house with the date 1786 on the front, the corner of which is D. Mackenzie's Apothecary shop. This was occupied by the father of our present Treasurer who I believe was born in it, at least his older brother Mr. S. Donaldson was, for I recollect playing in the house with an older brother, long since dead, who mentioned his birth as having occurred the night before. This property belongs to the Patterson family, and has undergone no change of consequence.

Market street (now Baltimore) was called from the market house being on it. It extended up from Gay street, where the Watch house and alarm bell formed one end. The assembly room was once the market, and I well recollect my parents going there to a ball. The country people with carts lined both sides of north Gay street, while others occupied the sidewalks in Market street. Some of the ruins are still to be seen in the neighboring houses. Market street was not then paved, for I well recollect seeing a drummer of the army, when it marched through Baltimore to the South about 1781, nearly swamped in a deep mud hole opposite the corner of North street, and was with his pony extricated with difficulty.

But let us return to the lower part of Gay street and notice the changes which have taken place in that neighborhood. The house lately occupied by Jamart¹ as a hotel, adjoining my residence, was the only one on that side of Water street (now Lombard) for some distance. It was built by Mr. Wm. Spear, the maternal grandfather of our President. The old locust tree which still remains, near my house, formed one of the gate posts to his garden within my recollection. Opposite to Mr. Spear's was the property of the Sterett family, a brewery built by Mr. James Sterett, who came here in 1762 or 1763. It was twice burned, and rebuilt. It continued to be in a ruinous state till the square from Gay to Second street

¹M. Jamart, Exchange Coffee House, 37 S. Gay St.

was purchased by a company and the present Exchange Buildings erected on it. There were no houses on that side of Water street to South and even to Calvert, with one or two exceptions at the corner of Lovely lane, and its corner in Calvert street. I have crossed fences to reach the latter, on the ground occupied now by Mr. Patterson's property.

At the corner of Exchange alley stood an old house, which with many others of newer construction have been removed to make room for the widening of Lombard street to form the square called Exchange Place. At the southeast corner of Commerce street was the distillery of Mr. Samuel Purviance, who came to Baltimore in 1763. On the opposite corner of Commerce street was a row of warehouses, built on the bank of the basin, from the lower stories of which next the water tobacco was rolled into scows lying within a few yards at the shores. The old Exchange was built here, when the ground was made which now forms Commerce street. In these warehouses were quartered a part of the French Army on its way to Virginia, and the boys were accustomed to obtain cartridges from the soldiers for the purpose of making squibs.

There were some other old houses further on. That especially at the corner of Water and South streets, formerly occupied by the Baltimore Insurance Co., and once the residence of Mr. Daniel Bowly, who built the wharf called after him, which led to the filling up of that part of South street, was to connect it with the town at the west corner of Bank (or Mercer) street is still to be seen the remains of an old two story brick house with a hipped roof, which was once the principal inn of the town and where I have even myself dined with my father and a company of other gentlemen, when a youth. It is now rented for a slop shop. Farther on in Bank street are also the remains of a large yellow wooden house, formerly the residence of Mr. Harry Dorsey Gough, then the richest inhabitant.¹ It is now a tavern. On the south

¹This building is described in this *Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 118, as "Kaminsky's tavern," there erroneously written "Cummins Key's."

side of Bank street, the name of which is significant, are still some old houses, whose lower back stories were on the shore of the basin, which was afterwards the continuation of Water street. Beyond Light street on the heights overlooking the basin were here and there old wooden houses, and a row of one-story hipped-roof houses, forming the lower part of Charles street, which were built by the French refugees from Nova Scotia in the war of 1756 and was long known by the name of French town. There are but two or three of these houses now remaining. One is on the west side of the street near the corner of Lombard street. It formerly had a large shady garden attached to it, where the boys were accustomed to go on Saturday afternoons to eat cakes and drink mead.

After the paving of Market street the improvements made in it by pulling down old buildings and erecting better were so rapid that I can scarcely recollect the former. There is one at the southeast corner of Calvert street, now a lottery office, and one at the corner opposite, formerly a druggist's; between Light street and the alley below it is a large three story (formerly two story) house, which was occupied by Mr. Wm. Hammond, one of the early citizens. The entrance to it was by a high flight of steps to a spacious hall, with a broad old fashioned staircase. The lower part of the house is now converted into shops. At the corner of Light street are still old houses, the west one and its neighbours the property of Colo. Rogers' descendants. The old family mansion, which stood back from the street, with a lawn before it and a railing, gave way a few years ago to the force of improvements, and the range of three story houses, called Colonnade Row, with some others, occupies the place.

At the corner of Charles street on the West side is still the three story brick house belonging to the Hudson family, now occupied as a paper-hanging store. It was one of the best finished houses in the town. From thence to Congress Hall, which extends from the southwest corner of Sharp to the southeast corner of Liberty, I do not recollect any houses.

It always appeared to me a considerable distance without buildings, and from thence westwardly and northwardly, on the rising ground over which Howard, Eutaw and Paca streets run, there was a forest of trees back of which was the race course.

In Howard street, the house at the southwest corner of Saratoga street, formerly occupied by Wm. Taylor and Ebenezer Finlay as a flour store, was the only *brick* house within my recollection.

A little to the west of Green street, near Franklin, was the Lux estate, called Chatsworth, a beautiful residence about half a mile from town. It has since been cut up into lots, and laid out in streets, and can scarcely now be recognized; yet in 1790, the late William Cooke was in treaty with George Lux for the purchase of it at £5 or \$13.33 per acre. A part of the old house is still visible near the Reister's Town Road, and some of the old locust trees which formed the grand alley in the garden, yet remain in the rear of Mr. Jeremiah Hoffman's house in Franklin street.

To the north or northwest of this was the old Almshouse, only lately pulled down. Back of it I recollect seeing a review of the French Army, when on its way to York.

The first St. Paul's church which stood on the Hill west of Jones' falls, was of wood, and when a brick one to replace it was built, it was on part of the church yard back of the houses in Lexington street opposite to Mr. Lorman's, and had its entrance from Lexington street, and the old church turned into a school house, where I received part of my early education. It was afterwards pulled down to make way for the present structure, which when completed caused the removal of the second church.

The heights back of St. Paul's and the Roman Chapels on which the Cathedral stands, was covered with fine trees, forming part of the Park of the Belvidere estate. On the summit of this hill in front of the trees the citizens were accustomed to repair and show themselves whenever an alarm of British

barges in the river was given, with a view to intimidate by numbers and apparent preparation for defence. I have witnessed such parades more than once.

The Park was the favorite resort of the young people, and the scene of several duels. Mr. David Sterett¹ was shot there by Hatfield, about where Mr. Owings Hoffman's house stands at the corner of Charles and Madison streets.

The east side of the Falls, called old town till very lately, was first built. The widow of Mr. John Moale told my father than she recollected when all the west side was in Cornfields, and that there was but one brick house there.

In North street, not far from where stood old Christ church, is still to be seen one of the oldest houses in the city. It stands back a little from the street, and extends to the Falls.

In Baltimore street extended, nearly opposite the second Presbyterian church was the first Theatre built in Baltimore and of brick. Some of the ruins were visible within a few years. The first play I ever saw was there, being carried by my father when about six years old. Wall's Company performed. This was succeeded by the one between the town and Point before mentioned, and that by a wooden one which preceded the present Holliday street theatre.

There are no doubt many other remains of our ancient town to shew the changes and improvements which have made it what it now is; sufficient, however, has been mentioned to give some idea of them, and to induce the present generation, and especially the members of our Society, to note down all those which occur within their own recollection from time to time. By so doing a mass of information will in the course of a few years be accumulated to aid materially in the history of our thriving city, and facilitate future enquiries.

¹ See this *Magazine*, vol. 6, p. 79, for account of this duel.

MARYLAND'S SHARE IN THE LAST
INTERCOLONIAL WAR.ARTHUR MEIER SCHLESINGER,
(Sometime Columbia University Fellow).

(Continued from p. 149).

III. GOVERNOR SHARPE AND THE BRADDOCK CAMPAIGN.

Dinwiddie's two commissaries had been busily engaged since their appointment in December, 1754, in canvassing the country for provisions. The oft-repeated reports of the sending to America of two British regiments assumed a more definite aspect by the end of December, and the commissaries were given specific instructions to gather at Wills Creek supplies for the expected reinforcements. On December 28, Dinwiddie sent the men £2000 on which to commence operations and transmitted to them more specie from time to time with orders to lay in what they estimated to be a sufficient food-supply for 3000 men for four months. The troops at Wills Creek were directed to be given a daily ration of one pound of flour and one pound of beef or pork per man, such provisions to be issued weekly to the sergeant of each company. When the commissioners asked for more definite orders, Dinwiddie bade them to gather as large a quantity of salt as they could procure, one thousand bushels at the very least; and then directed them to buy live stock in proportion to the amount of salt, so that the government would not have to bear the expense of stall-feeding any cattle through the winter. The beeves already at camp were ordered to be killed and salted, and casks for packing purposes were ordered to be purchased. At another time, the commissaries were instructed to send messengers to Conegocheague and Pennsylvania to encourage people to bring flour, which was to

be delivered at Wills Creek at the market rate of 12s. 6d. per hundredweight. At least 600,000 pounds were to be collected to be in store for the British troops on their arrival. In obedience to these directions, given from time to time through the months of December and January, the commissaries worked indefatigably and intelligently; but Pennsylvania was finally called upon to furnish the greater part of the flour and North Carolina helped out with 400 pounds of pork.¹

The question of transportation facilities was one that caused a frequent interchange of views between Dinwiddie and Sharpe. The Wills Creek post, although well located as a base of western operations, was eighty miles distant from the settled portion of Maryland, one hundred and seventy-nine miles from Baltimore, and eighty-seven miles from Winchester, Va.² It was situated in the very heart of the wilderness, surrounded by rugged mountains and virgin forests, and accessible only by one or two crude lanes through the woods. The frequent creeks and streams that intersected the frontier country complicated the difficulties of hauling considerably.

The carriage of provisions to this point constituted a problem of much moment. As both governors realized that the cutting of thoroughfares into the back-country usually meant the diverting of trade into the one province or the other, the question of the best location of a route often became one that was not always decided strictly upon its merits. On December 10, 1754, Governor Sharpe had written to Dinwiddie objecting to the old route from Alexandria (Belhaven) to Wills Creek, which lay on the Virginia side of the Potomac, because of the frequency of the intersecting streams, and suggested that it would be "the best & easiest way to land everything that shall be sent up Patowmack for the Troops at Rock Creek [in Maryland] whence our wagons will carry them to Conego-

¹ *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 439-40, 441, 442, 448-52, 454, 478, 502, 503, 522, 523; and Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, 155, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 164-65. Thomas Jefferys' *Atlas* (London, 1775), gives the roads and distances.

cheek [Conegocheague] where Battoes may be made to carry every thing thence by water." ¹ A week later, Dinwiddie answered, suggesting that Sharpe test the route but doubting the success of it because of spring freshets and summer droughts. Dinwiddie hastened to have a new road cut from Winchester to Wills Creek which would shorten the distance by thirty miles; and to improve the route he ordered flat-bottomed boats, large enough for wagons, to be built on all the intersecting runs.² Sharpe acquiesced in the new way, telling Dinwiddie however that "you will find the Carriage thro Winchester much more expensive than on the North shore of Patowmack, especially if you take into the Account the Charge of building such a number of Boats & of opening such a Road as you Propose."³ Under Dinwiddie's orders, the road was completed and it remained the principal route of transporting provisions to Wills Creek throughout the war.

While at Wills Creek and later at Annapolis, Sharpe, with Dinwiddie's advice, had purchased a number of horses and wagons for carrying supplies. Under the old system, provisions trebled in cost by the time they reached Wills Creek. On December 26, Sharpe formed a plan for greatly diminishing the expense of hauling. The meats were to be dried and salted at a distance from the Creek, packed in one-hundred-pound casks, and carried to the camp strapped on horses, two casks to the animal. As the scheme obviated the difficulty of procuring wagons and did away with the wear and tear of such vehicles, the system was adopted by the Virginia commissariat. On January 11, Dinwiddie contracted for one hundred horses which the next month carried two hundredweight of flour each to the camp.⁴

While the system of provisioning was being worked out on

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 140.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 145.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 150.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 147, 149; and *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 453-54, 489, for this paragraph.

the frontier, Governor Sharpe's time was being taken up in the East by arrangements for the coming troops. Sir Thomas Robinson's circular letter, received in January, 1755, had informed him that two regiments of foot of five hundred each had sailed for America under the command respectively of Sir Peter Halkett and Colonel Thomas Dunbar, and these were to be increased to seven hundred men each on their arrival in Virginia. Sharpe was instructed to have three thousand men, if possible, ready to enlist in the two regiments and in two others which were to be recruited chiefly in the North.¹ Sharpe was further instructed that each colony would be expected to provide victuals for that part of the troops landing within its bounds, and to use the utmost diligence in securing obedience to all orders issued by the British commander-in-chief for quartering troops, impressing vehicles and the like. As for expenditures of a more general nature, Maryland was directed to contribute to a common fund, to be established for that purpose by the colonies.²

Sharpe at once gave the necessary directions for procuring a quantity of fresh provisions and for raising a number of men to complete the British regiments.³ "As to levying any number of Men," Sharpe wrote on January 12, 1755, to Lord Baltimore, "I conceive we shall not find it difficult, especially as the Assembly of this Province & Virginia have passed a Sort of Press Act; but the difficulty will be to get money from the Assemblies to support them after they are raised; indeed this I look upon as impracticable or not to be expected, without the Legislature of Great Britain shall pass a Law to be binding on all these several Colonies & oblige them to raise such a Fund as may be tho't expedient for the Support of their own Troops."⁴

If the single instance quoted by Sharpe from the *Maryland*

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 107.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 108, 160.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 167.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 161.

Gazette of February 6, 1755 is a typical one, Sharpe's expectations of a ready enlistment were borne out by the facts. The *Gazette* of that date says: "We are assured that at Chestertown, in Kent county, several men enlisted immediately on the arrival of the officer in that town before the drum was beat, and that officer, who wanted but 30 men, got his complement and marched with them."¹ The cost of enlisting fifty-eight men, mostly from the east shore, and of conveying them to the place of rendezvous at Frederick averaged £3, 6s. a head, a rate which Sharpe considered an extremely reasonable one.²

Early in January, 1755, Governor Sharpe ordered all the Virginia and Maryland recruits, six hundred in all, to repair to Wills Creek; and on January 13, he himself departed for that post, in order to discipline the forces there, and to make preparations for the arrival of the British troops in case it should be decided to march them thither for an early campaign. Sharpe had been at Wills Creek a week when (on January 26) he was joined by Sir John St. Clair, the Deputy Quartermaster General who had lately arrived in America in advance of the regular troops. He and Sharpe, who soon became firm friends, considered the situation carefully and came to the conclusion that the season was so far advanced that it would be impracticable for the troops to winter at Wills Creek and that therefore the work of erecting barracks might be temporarily suspended as the warmer weather would admit of an encampment. After tarrying a day, Sir John started on a journey down the Potomac with Governor Sharpe to determine of what value that river would be for transporting artillery and stores to Wills Creek. They descended the river for five days, ending their journey at Alexandria after having covered a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The two men purchased all the provisions and forage that they were able to find on both banks of the Potomac during

¹ Scharf, J. T., *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 450.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 192.

the descent. The many falls and shoals of the river were found to render the transportation of supplies by water impracticable.¹

Remaining a day at Alexandria, they proceeded to Dumfries and Fredericksburg in Virginia, providing and engaging quarters for the expected troops at both places. Then they proceeded to Williamsburg, hoping to find that Braddock had arrived by that time. But in this expectation they were disappointed, and Sharpe was obliged to depart for Annapolis in order to meet the Maryland Assembly which he had called for February 20. On his way thither Sharpe took occasion to review the Virginia recruits and to discharge those men whom he considered unfit for service.²

On February 20, 1755, the meeting of the Assembly began, and six days later the Lower House voted to raise £10,000 for the service by the same plan that had been proposed in the bill of the previous session. The Upper House refused to accept the bill and the session closed on March 26, without any appropriations for military purposes, two messages of the governor failing to cause the Lower House to change its attitude.³ However, the House took occasion to address the governor as follows: "The appropriation of the ordinary license fines . . . we are so firmly of opinion is the undoubted right of the country that nothing will ever induce us to give it up or do anything that may weaken that right."⁴

While Sharpe was busy with the Assembly at Annapolis, Major-General Edward Braddock, the new commander-in-chief, arrived in America, reaching Williamsburg on February 25,

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 165, 168, 174, 186, 202 and 157, for this paragraph. The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1755, said that the men "viewed the Great Falls at Potowmack and were in hopes of blowing them up, so as to make the river navigable there for flat-bottomed vessels, which, if effected, will be of the greatest service in transporting necessities for our forces." Quoted by Hildeburn, C. R., "Sir John St. Clair," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 3.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 186, 202.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 165, 172, 180, 189.

⁴ Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, p. 324.

1755. On March 28, the two regiments, one thousand men in all, landed at Alexandria and the whole force went into camp there, although Sharpe offered to quarter five of the companies at six places in Maryland and although quarters had already been engaged at Dumfries and Fredericksburg in Virginia. Braddock, however, wished to avoid the confusion of disembarkment at different places and thought "it would be impossible to cloath, arm, and discipline the Levies when so much dispersed."¹

Governor Dinwiddie was able to lay before General Braddock contracts for 1100 head of cattle, 800 of which were to be delivered in June and July, and 300 in August; and he reported that he had written to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, for a large quantity of salt fish, that a great deal of flour was already at Wills Creek with more to be delivered from Pennsylvania in April, and that he had ordered a great quantity of bacon to be made at the camp. The transports had brought 1000 barrels of beef to America, and upon the basis of these figures it was estimated that arrangements had been effected for sufficient provisions for 4000 men for six months.²

The regiments remained encamped at Alexandria until enough draughts from Virginia and Maryland had completed their numbers to seven hundred each. All the men raised in Maryland, amounting to one hundred and twenty persons, were drafted into the regiments, except a company of sixty which Sharpe decided to keep up under the command of Captain Dagworthy "for the honor of his Ldp's province." Sharpe advanced £100 towards its maintenance from his own pocket, with the expectation that the Assembly would reimburse him at its coming session,—a vain hope as he was to learn. Dinwiddie likewise placed nine companies of foot at Braddock's disposal.³

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 171, 186, 194; and Sargeant, *Orme's Journal*, p. 286, for this paragraph.

² Sargeant, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 287-88. See also *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, 525.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 189, 194, 245, and 190 for this paragraph.

On March 28, two days after proroguing the Assembly Sharpe arrived at Alexandria and paid his respects to the general. On April 3, General Braddock, Admiral Keppel ¹ and Governor Dinwiddie went to Annapolis with the expectation of meeting Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, Governor Delancey, of New York, and Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania at that place. But these gentlemen failed to make their appearance and Braddock returned to Alexandria on the seventh, having arranged for a later conference at that town. Before leaving, however, Braddock had learned that no wagons had been provided in Maryland for the transportation of supplies; and on application to Governor Sharpe he was assured that one hundred would be engaged to carry stores from Rock Creek as quickly as they were landed.²

On April 11 and 12, Governors Shirley, Delancey, and Morris, and Colonel William Johnson joined Governor Sharpe at Annapolis and on the latter day proceeded to Alexandria for the council of war. At the conference on April 14, Braddock reiterated to the governors His Majesty's desire for a common colonial fund and outlined his plan of a three-fold campaign to be conducted simultaneously against Fort Du Quesne, Fort Niagara and Crown Point. The governors responded that they had severally applied to their assemblies in vain for the establishment of a common fund, and gave their unanimous opinion that such a fund could never be inaugurated without the aid of Parliament. The councillors approved of the general's plan of operations and agreed that the governments of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania should bear the expense of additional fortifications at Fort Du Quesne after its capture and maintaining a garrison there and also of building any necessary boats for Lake Erie.³

¹ Augustus Keppel, first Viscount, 1725-1786.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 189, 194; and Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 297, for this paragraph.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 203; and *Colonial Records*, Vol. VI, pp. 365-68, for this paragraph.

The conference over, the governors dispersed to their respective provinces. Sharpe, who had been disappointed in the expectation of a command from Braddock, now saw an opportunity for military preferment in the contemplated garrisoning of Fort Du Quesne on its capitulation. On April 19, he wrote to John Sharpe asking him to use his influence in securing for him the command of the troops to be stationed there, and intimated that Dinwiddie and Morris would view the appointment with complaisance. But the Maryland executive was again destined to be disappointed.¹

While at Alexandria, Braddock received instructions from England to have the regiments increased to one thousand men each, and for this purpose, recruiting officers were sent into all parts of Maryland as well as of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Finding that the enlistment was not progressing rapidly enough, the general gave orders for recruiting servants, a course which Governor Sharpe in vain besought him not to pursue, "representing the Mischief & Detriment that the Inhabitants must suffer from such a measure." The servants, including the convicts, immediately flocked to join the army, and their masters made innumerable applications to Sharpe for relief, which however he was powerless to grant. Governor Sharpe found himself in a difficult position, for, as he wrote to his brother John in May, "Many of the People's Cases really called for Pity & Redress, as the Planters Fortunes here consist in the number of their Servants (who are purchased at high Rates) much as the Estate of an English Farmer does in the Multitude of Cattle." Braddock on his part was immovable, however, believing his present forces inadequate for the undertaking he contemplated.²

On April 9, General Braddock gave orders for the first of the troops to leave Alexandria and begin the march for Wills Creek.³ The water at Alexandria had been found to be un-

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 204.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 194, 204 and 211, for this paragraph.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 194, 203.

wholesome, and the greatest care and severest punishment had not prevented the immoderate use of liquor by the troops.¹ Braddock believed that greater expedition could be made by dividing his forces and sending half of them through Virginia and the other half through Maryland. On April 9, Sir Peter Halkett and six companies started their march through Virginia to Winchester with orders to remain there until Dinwiddie's road was completed from that town to Wills Creek, or Fort Cumberland, as the frontier post had lately been named. The four other companies followed with the artillery.²

On April 18, Colonel Dunbar began his march with his regiment through Maryland to Frederick. With him were sent the ammunition and the military and hospital stores. Thirty of his men were left with the officer at Rock Creek in order to aid in taking supplies from the boats and loading them on wagons for land transportation to Conegocheague. Dunbar sent one company ahead to Conegocheague to assist in forwarding stores from thence to Fort Cumberland. The march outlined for Colonel Dunbar had been planned by Sir John St. Clair.³ The route proved an unfortunate one in many particulars. Colonel Washington declared later that: "Those who promoted it had rather that the communication be opened that way than through Virginia; but I believe the eyes of the General are now open, and the imposition detected."⁴ The evidence obtainable seems to show that St. Clair acted in good faith though injudiciously.

General Braddock followed Dunbar's regiment to Frederick, and upon his arrival there he discovered the troops in want of provisions and lacking horses and wagons, which were to have been supplied by some Pennsylvania farmers according to arrangements completed by St. Clair. Braddock was obliged to send into the surrounding counties in order to buy cattle

¹ Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 297-98.

² Lowdermilk, *Braddock's Orderly Book*, App., p. xxiii.

³ Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 299.

⁴ Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 151-52. Letter to W. Fairfax.

for the subsistence of the troops. Governor Sharpe was in attendance on the general, but, wrote Captain Orme in his *Journal*, "so little is the Authority of a Governor in that Province that he afforded the General no Assistance."¹

Braddock was obliged to give orders to impress horses and wagons in the surrounding country and the departure of the regiment from Frederick was delayed until April 29.² "As the Inhabitants did not show more forwardness here than in Virginia to serve the Troops with their Waggons & Horses," wrote Sharpe in May to John Sharpe, "they were obliged to impress & take all they could find, which the people, not duly considering the necessity of such a proceeding, complain against, especially as they cannot get payment for their Service & Attendance by reason our Assembly would not give or appropriate a small Sum of Money to that & similar uses, tho it was so particularly enjoined them by Sr Thos Robinson's last Letter."³ Braddock's troops on their march impressed horses and carriages and enlisted servants from the inhabitants of Frederick, Prince George and Baltimore counties.

To insure a sufficient supply of horses and wagons for transportation across the mountains, Braddock took advantage of Benjamin Franklin's presence at Frederick to desire him to contract in Pennsylvania for 150 wagons and 2100 horses for delivery at Fort Cumberland by May 20. Franklin undertook the profitless mission the more readily, because it seemed likely that, since the Pennsylvania Assembly had been exhibiting a stubborn spirit, impressment operations should likewise be conducted in the nearby Pennsylvania counties. "It was proposed," declared Franklin in a printed handbill to the inhabitants of Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties, "to send an armed Force immediately into these Counties, to seize as many of the best Carriages and Horses as should be wanted,

¹ Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 288, 307; and Lowdermilk, W. H., *Cumberland*, pp. 111-12, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 205, 218.

³ Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 211.

and compel as many Persons into the Service as would be necessary to drive and take care of them." These hints are not to be judged merely evidences of Franklin's shrewdness, but, considering Braddock's angered state, had evidently a broad basis in fact. In two weeks, 150 wagons and 259 carrying horses were on their march to Fort Cumberland.¹

The most unfortunate feature of the Maryland route now presented itself. No road was found to extend through Maryland to Fort Cumberland. Sir John St. Clair had been corresponding with Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, since February in regard to a western road and had planned the route on the assumption that Morris had taken steps to have the road built. But Morris had been unwilling to act without the backing of his Assembly, and Sir John had proceeded without informing himself as to the progress of the work and with only a vague idea of the western topography.² When St. Clair learned of the predicament of the troops, he flew into a rage, "stormed like a Lyon Rampant," and declared he "would with his Sword drawn pass thro' the Province and treat the Inhabitants as a Parcel of Traitors." His ill-timed anger, which he later regretted, did not better the situation, however, and elicited, so young Shirley said, "a Set down" from the general.³ Dunbar was forced to march to Conegocheague, where on May 1 he crossed the Potomac and proceeded by a circuitous route of ninety-four miles through Virginia to Fort Cumberland, arriving there on May 10. Because of the difficulty of procuring teams, the artillery and stores did not arrive at the fort until ten days later.⁴

¹ For this paragraph, Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 308; *Pa. Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 294-96; *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, 376; Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 162, f. n.; Smyth, A. H., *Benjamin Franklin*, Vol. I, pp. 393-98, 404.

² *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 300-01, 301-02, 302-03, 318-19, 320-21, 368-69, 373-74, 376, 380-81.

³ *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 368-69; *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 292, 293-94, 400, 317, for the preceding.

⁴ Lowdermilk, *Braddock's Orderly Book*, p. xxix; Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 308, 312; and Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, 153, for the preceding.

On May 1, General Braddock, Lieutenant Orme, Governor Morris, Mr. W. Shirley, Jr., and Colonel Washington left Frederick for Fort Cumberland and arrived there on the tenth with the troops. Sharpe accompanied them to the borders of Maryland. Colonel Washington had returned to the service on invitation from Braddock to become a member of his personal staff, and he was to take an active and important part in the approaching campaign.¹

The general found at Fort Cumberland none of the fresh victuals that had been promised the troops and he discovered further that the food supply there was less than he had been led to expect by Dinwiddie's representations. In particular, a contract made by the Virginia commissaries for 500 beeves had been cancelled at the last minute because the Virginia Assembly disapproved of its terms. Colonel Cresap and his son Michael had proven negligent in forwarding from Conegocheague certain provisions left in their charge, especially 14,000 bushels of wheat which the Pennsylvania Assembly had ordered to be purchased. In the emergency, Braddock scoured the frontier for provisions, sending thirty wagons post haste to Winchester for provisions and 300 horses to Conegocheague, ninety miles distant, for the flour stored there. Later he secured through Governor Morris a magazine of provisions at Shippensburg which by the beginning of July contained sufficient stores for 3000 men for three months. This depot was established chiefly to make possible further operations after the expected reduction of Fort Du Quesne.²

On May 22, Braddock wrote to Governor Sharpe that artillery, ammunition and provisions must be immediately sent to him in accordance with the agreement at Alexandria that Fort Du Quesne upon its capture should be maintained by the

¹ Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 207; Ford, *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 141 ff., for this paragraph.

² For this paragraph, Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 311-5; Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 161; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, p. 40; Hulbert, A., *Braddock's Road*, pp. 67-75; *Col. Recs.*, pp. 303, 379, 400, 396, 406-8, 415, 461-62, in Vol. VI.

three governments of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Braddock demanded that the supplies should be sent at once under escort of the Maryland militia. Duplicates of the letter were at the same time transmitted to Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania.¹ Braddock's attitude was one instance of many in which he showed his inability to comprehend colonial political matters. "For want of such a Militia Law as is in force in the Northern Provinces," lamented the Maryland executive, "we can scarcely oblige the people to act in defence of themselves & properties when immediately attacked. How then will they obey our Orders to leave their Business and Families to march out of the Province when they have not the least prospect or Expectation of receiving a Reward for their Trouble." ²

Governor Sharpe assured the general, as did Governor Morris, that he would attempt to secure the desired supplies at the coming session of the Assembly. The Virginia Assembly, then in session, voted £6000 for Braddock's purposes. An attempt which Sharpe made to secure supplies by public subscription met with so many obstacles that it had to be dropt. The members of the Lower House of the Assembly in the various counties were conspicuous in the opposition, declaring "that if the Governor should raise Money by such Methods, they [the people] must not hope to have any more Assemblies convened but that the people must expect & obey Orders of Council & Ordinances, instead of Laws made by their Representatives & with their own Consent." ³

Braddock's troops at Fort Cumberland amounted to 2080 men, composed as follows: in the regiments, 1330; the Independent Companies, 260; the Virginia Companies, 350; the Maryland Company, 60; and the North Carolina Company, 80. On May 28, a detachment of 600 men marched from the

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 221-22; *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 399-400, 420-21, for the preceding.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 222.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 215, 251, for this paragraph.

fort in order to open a road and throw a bridge over Georges Creek, a stream flowing into the Potomac about twelve miles beyond Fort Cumberland. On June 10, while the governor of Pennsylvania was appointing a day of fasting and prayer for his people, Braddock and the main body of the troops started on their route,—a long, straggling line, contending with every kind of difficulty on the way. The mountain roads were almost impassable for the wagons and artillery, and in the first twelve days the troops were only able to proceed forty miles. The wilderness now swallowed up the hosts and only at occasional intervals news filtered back to the East of the progress of the ill-fated army.¹

A garrison of fifty-two men was left at Fort Cumberland under the command of Colonel James Innes, a North Carolinian who had been a captain at Carthagenia in 1740 and had later sold his commission. Thirty of his men were sick, and fifty invalids from the European regiments were also placed under his care. The French allies had been making threats that they would ravage the frontier as soon as Braddock's troops were under way, and Innes made constant and insistent appeals to Maryland and Virginia for re-inforcements. Governor Sharpe pleaded his inability to take any steps and joined Innes in his applications to Dinwiddie.²

Believing however that the Indian menaces were something more than the "bravado" which Braddock had characterized them, Sharpe issued a proclamation cautioning the back inhabitants of Maryland to be prepared to defend themselves and each other against hostile incursions, and he sent peremptory orders to the officers of the militia to muster and discipline the men under their command. But no one knew better than the governor how ineffective his action was without an adequate militia law, "without which," Sharpe complained, "I fear

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 208, 215, 222, 235; and *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 422-3, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 230, 245, 248; and Ford, W., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 163.

very little Dependence is to be had on our Men in Cases of Emergency & Danger.”¹

The Militia Act was to become the bane of Sharpe's existence before the war ended. It was based on a law passed in 1715, continued in 1719, made perpetual in 1722, amended in 1733, and supplemented in 1744.² The various emendations and confirmations failed to make the law an adequate one, and some of the members of the Lower House even claimed that the Militia Act was no longer in force.³ This was scarcely a serious claim; but the loose provisions of the law permitted all sorts of evasions and failed utterly to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. Of the 26,000 men able to bear arms in the province, various exemptions and practices excused almost 10,000; and of the 16,500 persons who nominally comprised the militia, one-third of the men possessed no arms whatsoever and most of the remainder were poorly equipped. They were likewise undisciplined; and because of insufficient penalties for disobedience, the governor's power of summoning them for service usually amounted to little.⁴ The act authorized the governor to call out the militia whenever it appeared to him necessary “for the Suppression of any Foreign Invasion, or Domestic Insurrection or Rebellion, or any War with the Indians,” and if, as in the case under consideration, an exacting Assembly maintained that none of these exigencies existed, the governor became divested of much of his power, for the “necessary Charges of such War, and Soldiers Pay” were left to be defrayed by the Assembly.⁵ The question arose later in the war whether the governor possessed the power to compel the militia to march outside the province. Nothing in the law

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 218, 219, 224; and *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, p. 421, for this paragraph; also *Maryland Archives*, xxxi, pp. 67-8.

² Bacon, *Thos., Laws of Md.*, 1715, Ch. XLIII; 1719, Ch. I; 1722, Ch. xv; 1733, Ch. VII; 1744, Ch. I.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 249.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 353. Letter to Lords of Trade, February 8, 1756.

⁵ Bacon, *Thos., Laws of Md.*, 1715, Ch. XLIII, Art. x.

forbade it, but, as Sharpe pointed out, should such a course be pursued, the Assembly would probably not allow the troops pay or provisions.

The Maryland Assembly met on June 23, 1755, thirteen days after Braddock marched from Fort Cumberland, and on the first day of the session the Indian depredations began. On that day three of the distant inhabitants of Frederick county were killed and eight carried off prisoners. Other murders followed all along the frontier into Virginia and Pennsylvania; and by June 29, the Indians had penetrated into Maryland as far as Conegocheague. By July 8, twenty-six people of the Maryland back country had been killed or carried off.¹

Meanwhile the Maryland Assembly had been meeting since June 23. Governor Sharpe in his opening address spoke of the plan agreed on at Alexandria for maintaining Fort Du Quesne when it should be taken, and asked the Assembly to make suitable provision for the project. Sharpe also requested that the legislature should take upon it the support of Captain Dagworthy's Maryland Company, then in service, which the governor had raised and financed upon his own initiative. He also called the attention of the delegates to the losses suffered by inhabitants from the impressment of their servants and of their horses and wagons, and asked the Assembly to provide compensation. The Lower House responded by bringing in a bill for £5000 for the support of the French fort, if taken. But the measure contained the old provision for appropriating ordinary licenses and those of peddlers; and the Upper House felt obliged to prevent it from becoming a law. Although the session lasted until July 8, the Lower House would grant money on no other conditions,—neither for Braddock's plan, nor for reimbursing Governor Sharpe, nor for compensating the sufferers from the British impressment.²

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 232, 238, 239, 243, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 218, 232, 233, 240, and 245, for this paragraph.

When the news of the Indian massacres began to reach Annapolis, Sharpe appealed to the Assembly to provide adequate protection against such outrages.¹ The House immediately presented an address, resolving that £2000 should be granted for maintaining eighty men for four months as rangers on the frontier, and they furthermore expressed their intention of defraying "the reasonable Expence of conveying Intelligence from Wills Creek to Annapolis & back thither for four months."² As was the case with the earlier bill, the measure contained objectionable features which made it unacceptable to the Upper House: a discriminatory convict duty was provided for and one clause directed that no freeholder or householder should be impressed. In rejecting the bill, the Upper House declared: "it is framed in such a manner that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to be carried into execution so as to answer the purpose proposed for it."³ Sharpe wrote to Secretary Calvert on July 2 that "the Lower House still persevere in their Obstinacy, & I believe will never recede from what they have been contending for, tho Half the Province should be depopulated. . . . Twill be absolutely to no purpose ever to meet them again."⁴ A part of the session was spent in conjuring up the ancient spectre of an uprising of Maryland Catholics in favor of the enemy; and the political situation was somewhat complicated by the disinclination of the governor and his Council in this, as well as in later sessions, to pursue a course of persecution against such a worthy element of the population.⁵

Having prorogued the Assembly on July 8, Sharpe wrote to General Braddock that he could make no more remittances for the support of the Maryland Company, and asked that the men should be divided among the regiments. The western

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 232.

² *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, p. 457.

³ Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, p. 325.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 238.

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 316.

inhabitants were beginning to threaten to leave their plantations; and having failed to succor them through the Assembly, Sharpe sought other means of aiding them. Feeling that the parsimony of the Assembly justified the measure, Sharpe appealed to the public-spirited persons of the province for subscriptions, to be used in raising a troop of two or three hundred men and in putting the frontier in a posture of defense. Subscriptions began pouring in liberally.¹

On July 11, 1755, news of Braddock's defeat two days before reached Colonel Innes and his handful of men at Fort Cumberland; and Innes sent a despairing message eastward: "As please God I intend to make a stand here, its highly necessary to raise the Militia everywhere to defend the Frontiers."² On the fifteenth, news of the disaster reached Annapolis and threw the people "into the greatest consternation."³ At Baltimore, the panic-stricken inhabitants placed their wives and children on board of boats in the harbor and prepared to fly by water, if necessary, to escape the enemy.⁴ The defenceless western settlers, seeing no safety for themselves on the frontier, began their flight eastward toward the more populous districts.

At the first news, Governor Sharpe called the Council together for advice, wrote letters to have the slaves and convicts watched for any signs of disorder, and directed the militia to be prepared to quell insurrection, in case any should be occasioned by the decisive British defeat. Within the next few days, the subscription fund reached the sum of £2000; and Sharpe started on his way to Fort Cumberland "with a number of Gentn & Voluntiers who had entered an Association to bear Arms & protect our Frontiers."⁵

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 245, 249, 251, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 246.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 251.

⁴ T. W. Griffith makes this statement in *Annals of Baltimore* (1824), p. 24, on the authority of "the respectable relict of Mr. Moale, who was a daughter of the late Captain North and the oldest native of the place now living."

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 251, 259, for this paragraph; also *Md. Archives*, XXXI, 68.

At Frederick he stopped and expended a portion of the money for fresh provisions,—beeves and wine,—thinking that the discomfited troops would be in great need of victuals on their arrival at the fort. With these supplies, he proceeded westward to Conegocheague, thirty miles beyond Frederick, where he learned that the camp was well provisioned and that Colonel Dunbar, the ranking officer, was preparing to leave the fort and retire to Philadelphia with the British troops and the Independents. News of Dunbar's singular decision had already spread like wild-fire over the frontier; and, fearing a renewal of the terrible ravages upon the withdrawal of the army, many of the distant inhabitants decided "to fly naked & leave their habitations than remain an Easy Prey to an Enraged and cruel Enemy." Meeting these fleeing parties, Sharpe was in most instances able to persuade them to return to their homes by assuring them that he personally would see that the security of the frontier would be amply provided for.¹

Sharpe took immediate steps to effect this end; and at the expense of the subscription fund he ordered four small forts to be erected, one on Tonalloway Creek and three under the North Mountain. In each of these, he directed that a small garrison should be placed with orders to patrol from one fort to the other and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarms, to receive neighboring families into their protection.²

When Sharpe reached Fort Cumberland, Colonel Dunbar had already made up his mind to retreat to Philadelphia; but after the governor's arrival, Dunbar received a letter from Dinwiddie, offering to re-inforce him with four hundred men and urging him in very strong terms to march on the enemy, recover the cannon and stores, and attempt again the reduction of Fort Du Quesne. The next day, the colonel called a council of war, consisting of Colonel Gage, Sir John St. Clair and Governor Sharpe, and he submitted the letter for their con-

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 256, 261, 262, 265, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 262, 273, for this paragraph.

sideration.¹ The question he asked the councillors was: whether or not he should turn and lead the army once more on Du Quesne. "Colonel Dunbar," so Sharpe testified to his brother John in a letter some time after (April 2, 1756), "never consulted any of us on the propriety of marching the Regiments to Philadelphia immediately after the Action & leaving the Frontiers . . . exposed. Had he asked my Opinion thereon, He would not, I assure you, have obtained my Consent, for I thought then, as I do now, that there was a wide Difference between marching such an Army as his was to attack Fort Du Quesne without Artillery or other Stores & remaining on the Defensive at Fort Cumberland or any other advanced post between that & the Ohio. The last in my Opinion would have been proper & a very prudent Step, but the first the Height of Quixiotism."²

The councillors were unanimous in agreeing that an immediate advance on the French was not to be thought of. The soldiers were so dispirited and wasted with fatigue, that Sharpe wrote to Dinwiddie, "I question if Orders to march westward would not incline half of them to desert their Colours."³ Moreover, it would have been impossible to gather supplies for a new expedition, for the horses and wagons lost in the British rout had not yet been paid for and the countrymen were clamoring for their money. In addition, the arms and ammunition of the army, amounting to £100,000 sterling, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and all the artillery had been abandoned but two (or four) six-pounders. Finally, Braddock's papers and instructions had been lost, and the chance of surprising the enemy had thus been sacrificed. Under these circumstances, the council of war rejected the advice of Dinwiddie's letter.⁴

¹ *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 118-20; and Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 396, for the preceding.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 388.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 266.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 266, 274, 338, 263, 269, for this paragraph.

On August 2, Dunbar left Fort Cumberland for Philadelphia, taking with him the regular troops and the New York and South Carolina Independent Companies. He reached Philadelphia on August 29; and later moved north so as to be of aid to Shirley in his projected campaign against Niagara. Dunbar's withdrawal caused much bitterness in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, whose people felt themselves abandoned in a time of dire need. Fearing for their lives and doubting the efficacy of Sharpe's stockade protection, many Maryland settlers in the district extending thirty miles east of Fort Cumberland deserted their homes and fled toward the more populous sections within a month after Dunbar's departure.¹

The effect on the garrison left at Fort Cumberland had been equally as demoralizing. The Virginia and Maryland troops had been left at the post under the command of Captain Dagworthy, and Sharpe had applied what was left of the subscription money to continuing the Maryland Company in service. But as soon as Dunbar had retired with the British troops, desertions began to occur daily in the provincial ranks, especially among the Virginia troops, for the soldiers declared "they were left by the Regulars as a Prey for the Enemy."² Being no longer in conjunction with the regular troops, the provisions of the British Mutiny Bill were no longer operative; and the men could desert practically at will, since none of the officers was vested with powers to hold courts martial. If the Carolina Independent Company had been left at the fort, the matter would have been remedied, and Sharpe felt very bitterly toward Dunbar because of his action.³

By October, the original garrison of three hundred men had dwindled to one hundred and thirty-seven, although only a few

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 265, 270-1, 279; and *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 164, 172, 193, 223, for this paragraph.

² *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, p. 193.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 161, 279, 284, 278, for this paragraph.

of the offenders appear to have been enrolled in the Maryland Company.¹

Meanwhile, the Indians had descended upon the frontiers and the devastation and slaughter had been especially heavy in the neighboring provinces. Maryland, however, shared in the sufferings. Captain Dagworthy reported to Governor Sharpe that, from October 1 to October 11, many families had been cut off who dwelt near Fort Cumberland, on both sides of the Potomac and to the east of the fort, probably one hundred persons in all.² "Parties of the Enemy appear within Sight of Fort Cumberland every Day & frequently in greater Numbers than the Garrison consists of," wrote Sharpe to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1755.³ So frightened did the people of Annapolis become by the flying rumors of Indian massacres and surprises that they began fortifying the town.⁴

Sharpe ascribed the comparative immunity of Maryland at this time to his stockade system. He had placed twenty men under Lieutenant Stoddert at the Tonalloway fort and smaller bodies at the other stockades, and supported them by means of the subscription. He also ordered a body of thirty men from the militia of each county west of the Bay to range on the frontiers for a month's time; and he records that at least three counties responded promptly.⁵ "These Parties," Sharpe wrote, "I believe have been in great measure the Protection of our People who have escaped uninjured [?] while Numbers of People in Pensa have been cut off within Ten Miles of our Forts."⁶

As early as August 11, 1755, Sharpe suggested to the neigh-

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 271, 273, 279, 284, 292.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 290, 307, 309, for the preceding.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 292.

⁴ *Maryland Gazette*, November 6, 1755, quoted by Riley, E., *The Ancient City*, Vol. I, p. 160.

⁵ For the preceding, Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 274, 279, 287, 297, 314; and *Maryland Gazette*, October 9, 1755, quoted in Scharf, J., *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 471.

⁶ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 336. Letter to Calvert, January 5, 1756.

boring governors that similar systems of defence should be tried in those provinces. The Pennsylvania Assembly refused to grant supplies for this purpose for some time; but by January, 1756, Governor Morris was enabled to begin the construction of a series of forts stretching from the Delaware westwards, to be garrisoned by 800 men. In Virginia, a more elaborate frontier defence was planned; but because of lack of funds, only a few stockades were built, including one at Winchester.¹

Dunbar's retreat with its aftermath of Indian horrors constituted the final episode in the Braddock campaign. The coming two years were to see a succession of generals appointed to the chief command in America, until in November, 1758, a sick man, Brigadier-General Joseph Forbes, became the instrument of frightening the French from their Ohio fort.

In 1756, Governor Sharpe received from General Shirley the appointment as head of a proposed provincial expedition against Fort Du Quesne;² but his period of command lasted only a few months, and as he was "without Men or Money, Provisions, Arms, Ammunition or Credit," his appointment was scarcely worth the paper on which it was written.³ In the three years following Braddock's disaster, the Maryland Assembly succeeded in appropriating only £40,000 currency for war purposes in seven sessions;⁴ and much of its time was occupied in altercations with the various military leaders and with the governor. Sharpe was busy throughout these years in attempting to secure the frontier from hostile incursions; and in 1756, he constructed in western Maryland Fort Frederick, one of the first stone forts ever built in the southern provinces.⁵

¹ For this paragraph, Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 266-67, 336, 340, 341; *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 564-65, 569-70; Ford, W., *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 417-20, 371-73.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 350.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 385. See also, pp. 351, 379, and 381.

⁴ Bacon, Thos., *Laws of Maryland*, 1756, Ch. v; 1756, Ch. XIX; 1757, Ch. I.

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 452, 466-67, 469.

In the Forbes campaign of 1758, Governor Sharpe took a part which even Daniel Dulany grudgingly characterized in 1764 as "very alert & serviceable."¹ At a sacrifice of time and money, Sharpe showed himself of considerable aid in the gathering of provisions; and when the general had started on the western march, Sharpe exhibited an equal zeal in attempting to rally the inhabitants to the public defense.

The French evacuation of Fort Du Quesne ended Maryland's activities and interest in the war. The battleground of the conflict shifted definitely to the north, and the Marylanders settled down to their pre-Revolutionary struggles with the lord proprietor and the Crown.

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¹ *Calvert Papers*, No. 2, p. 229.

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VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 183.)

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the Port of Annapolis the 11th day of February 1724. Being present The Rev^d M^r Jacob Henderson, Commissary, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, His Excellency Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Robert Gordon Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, Doct^r Alexander Fraser, Vestrymen, John Jordan, Ch. Warden. Whereas an Agreement was made between the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish and the Reverend M^r Jacob Henderson, That the fourty per Poll

for this year should be apply'd for the Benefit of the next Incumbent; Provided the said Reverend M^r Henderson would take care to have the Parish supply'd for the year: But forasmuch as the Reverend M^r John Humphreys is willing to reside among us we readily accept his offer and desire that his Excellency the Governour will induct him into this Parish. To which the said M^r Henderson in behalf of himself and the neighbouring Clergy doth agree. Provided the Tobacco that is already due to them for their Service to this day be given to the Reverend M^r John [p. 91] Humphrey towards defraying his Charges in Removing his Family to this City.

The said M^r John Humphreys producing the following Instrument which is order'd to be entred, and is as follows, viz.:

Maryland ss.

By the Honourable Charles Calvert Esq^r, Capt. General and Lieu^t. Governour of the Province of Maryland &c.

To the Gent. of the Vestry of the Parish of St. Anne's in Anne Arundell County—Greeting.

(L S) } Whereas the Reverend M^r John Humphreys
Cha: Calvert } has been sent by the Right Reverend Father in
God Henry, late Lord Bishop of London, to
officiate as Minister of the Church of England in these American
parts, I do by these presents appoint him the said John Humphreys to be Rector of your Parish, and do require you to receive him as such and to be aiding and assisting to him, to the intent that he may have the full Benefit of the fourty £ Poll raised for the Support of the Minister of your Parish, and all other Rights, Dues and Perquisites to his said office belonging. Given at Annapolis under my hand and Seale this Eleventh day of February in the eleventh year of the reign of his Sacred Majesty King George and in the eleventh year of his Lordship's Dominion &c. Annoq. Dom. 1724.

Order'd, That Dan^l Dulany Esq^r have an Ord^r for one pound fourteen shillings and five pence Currency being due to him from the Vestry on Ballance of Accounts this day made.

Order'd, That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff to pay M^r Piper 700^{lb} Tobacco allowed him the last Vestry, and that M^r Gordon have the Remaind^r of their Tobacco being 3617½ at the [p. 92] Rate of twenty shillings an hundred which he in behalf of M^r Alexander agrees to pay.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 25 day of May 1725 Present—The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rec^d His Exc^y Chas. Calvert Esq^r Benj. Tasker Esq^r Rob^t Gordon Esq^r, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, M^r Vach^l Denton, Vestrymen. M^r John Smith, M^r John Jordan, Church Wardens. M^r William Rogers having requested this Vestry to allow his Wife to be buried in the Church the Copy of whose Lett. hereafter follows, his Request is granted, provided there can be room found therein and not disturb those already buried in it.

Copy of M^r Will^m Rogers his Lett^r.

Gentl.

It was the earnest Request of my Wife in her last minutes to be buried in the Church, and if possible in the same Grave or near where Gov^r Seymore was interr'd. The which will oblige

To the Gent. of the Vestry of	Gent
St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis	Your very humble Servant
May 25 th 1725.	William Rogers

Order'd, That the Church Wardeus of this Parish inspect into the four Publick pews to enquire who have, and are willing to [p. 93] pay; and who have not, and will not, that Room may be made for those who are desirous to contribute their Quotas. And if any person great or Small shall refuse to pay, and still will continue notwithstanding to sit in any of them, they are desired to give their Reasons for so doing to the next Vestry or quit their pretensions.

To the Gent. of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis.
Gent.

We whose names are hereunto Subscribed beg your fav^{rs} to allow us if possible a seat or part of a seat for us to sit in at

Divine Service, for want whereof, we have often been oblig'd to be absent from thence. Your Compliance will much oblige

Gent Your very humble Servants

George Thorp
Nath^l Palmer & his wife
James Syms & his wife.

This present Vestry taking the above into their Consideration come to this Resolution, That if those who have been at first admitted into any of the Publick Seats have a mind to continue and pay their Quotas according to a Late order of Vestry, they may so continue; and if there happen to be any Vacaucey the above psons have priviledge to sit therein according to their Request, paying the usual Quota.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 1st day of June 1725. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rect^r, M^r Vachel Denton, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, Vestrymen, M^r John Smith, M^r John Jordan, Church Wardens.

[p. 94] There being not a sufficient number, the Vestry is put off, to next Friday the 5th of this Instant.

Order'd, That the Reg^r put up publick papers for their meeting next Friday.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Friday the 4th day of June 1725. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rect^r, Rob^t Gordon Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, Vestrymen, M^r John Jordan Church Warden and sev^l of the Parish Inhabitants & freeholders.

This present Vestry and the parish mett together make choise of M^r Thomas Jobson and M^r John Lawson freeholders and inhabitants of the City of Annapolis for Church Wardens this ensuing year in the room of M^r John Jordan and M^r John Smith the late Church Wardens, who immediately qualified themselves by taking the several usual Oaths appointed by Law and Signing the oath of Abjuration and Test and of Church Wardens, and took

their places accordingly. And the Vestrymen are continued in the same manner they stood in the year past.

Order'd, That M^r Thomas Jobson take into his keeping the Church plate and Linen consisting of two Silver Flagon, one dish, two Patens, one Chalice and one Holland Table cloth and two napkins, and that M^r John Jordan deliver the same unto him. The vestry deliver'd unto M^r Jobson a Large pine chest with Lock and Key to secure the above Plate and Linen, and there being found in it a large Bible, it is Ordered by this Vestry [p. 95] to be well cover'd on the outside. The four publick pews are appointed by this Vestry for the use and conveniency of the following housekeepers of this Vestry to sit in, reserving to the Gent. of the Assembly their Priviledge of sitting in them on publick Assemblies, they paying the usual Quota.

The first pew for	The second pew for	The third pew for
M ^{rs} Humphreys	Mrs. Elisab. Piper	Mrs. Eliz th Cane
M ^{rs} Jobson	M ^r Cæsar Ghiseling	M ^r Christ. Geist
M ^r John Jordan	and his wife Catherine	M ^r John Andrews
and his wife Margret	and his daughter	M ^r Batterson
M ^r John Smith	Hannah	M ^r Rich ^d Tootell
and his wife Isable	Mrs. Anne Gough	and his wife
M ^r Nath ^l Palmer	M ^r James Simms	M ^r George Neilson
and his wife Deborah	and his wife	M ^r John Gibson
	M ^r George Thorp	

The fourth pew for
The two church wardens
Mrs. Hutton
Mrs. Lawson
M^r Beckingham
Elisab. Bennet.

The undernamed persons who sat in the above pews and paid M^r Vach^l Denton Church Warden in the year 1723 as attested by him.

M ^r Vachel Denton for himself and wife	.	.	.	£0.. 5..0
M ^r Cesar Ghiseling for himself and wife	.	.	.	0.. 5..0
Mrs. Anne Brooks by herself	.	.	.	0.. 2..6

Mr Francis Bowes for himself and wife . . .	£0.. 5..0
Mr Mich ^l Piper for his wife and daughter . . .	0.. 5..0
Mr Edward Griffith for himself and wife . . .	0.. 5..0
Mrs. — Docwra for herself . . .	0.. 2..6
	<hr/>
	1..10..0

[p. 96] Mr Will ^m Cummings for himself and wife . .	£0.. 5..0
Mrs. Elisab. Cane for herself . . .	0.. 2..6
Capt. Robert Gordon for himself . . .	0.. 2..6
Mr Henry Donaldson for himself . . .	0.. 2..6
Doct ^r Alexander Fraser for himself & wife . . .	0.. 5..0
	<hr/>
	0..17..6
	<hr/>
	1..10..0

In all . . £2.. 7..6

I rec^d the above when Church Warden and paid for

Locks and Keys thereout . . .	£1..16..0
So that I have still in my hands . . .	0..11..6
which am ready to pay when required.	

Signed by

Vachel Denton.

The undernamed persons who sat in the above pews and paid Mr John Jordan and Mr John Smith Church Wardens in the year 1724 as attested by them.

Mrs. Susanna Jobson	£0.. 2..6	Mrs. Elisab. Cane	£0.. 2..6
Mrs. Margret Jordan	0.. 2..6	Mr Will ^m Beckingham	0.. 2..6
Mr Cesar Ghiseling		Mrs. — Lawson	0.. 2..6
& wife . . .	0.. 5..0	Elisab. Bennet . . .	0.. 2..6
Mrs. Anne Gough . .	0.. 2..6		<hr/>
			£0..10..0
	<hr/>		
	£0..12..6		

Test John Jordan and
 John Smith,
 Church Wardens.

1724, Oct. 20th. Mrs. Sarah Gresham's Acc^t for work done at the Church allow'd.

To 6½ foot of new Glasing	£0.. 9..9
To 10 panes of new glass and glasing	0.. 3..4
To 6 old panes glasing	0.. 1..0

In all . . . £0..14..1

[p. 97]

Errors Excepted

⌘ Sarah Gresham.

1724, Dec^r 21st. The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish. D^r.

To Washing the Surplice and Church Linen	£0..7..0
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Errors Excepted ⌘

4th June 1725

Mary Morrow.

1724. The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish. D^r.

July 4 th . To a bottle of french wine and bread	£0..5..0
Aug. 2 ^d . To Ditto and Ditto	0..5..0
Sep ^r . 3 ^d . To Ditto and Ditto	0..5..0
Oct ^r . 4 th . To D ^o . and D ^o	0..5..0
6 th . To Lime for Laying the flags	0..0..4
Nov ^r . 1 st . To wine and bread	0..5..0
Dec. 6 th . To wine and bread	0..5..0
25. To D ^o . and Ditto	0..5..0
Feb. 7. To D ^o . and D ^o	0..5..0

1725.

Ap ^l . 4 th . To D ^o . and D ^o	0..5..0
--	---------

£2..5..4

Errors excepted this 25th of May 1725

⌘ John Jordan.

Order'd, That M^r Alexander be drawn upon to pay Mary Monroe seven shillings for Washing the Surplice and Church Linen, M^r John Jordan £2..5..4 and to M^{rs} Gresham 14/1 accordingly as their several Accounts above specifie.

Order'd, That the Church Wardens now chosen repair & mend the font, Church yard, Bell and the Seat under the Communion Table.

Order'd, That if it appears by the Vestry Book that there was any Tobacco due to Walter Toby late Sexton or to Mary Monroe [p. 98] present Sexton for tolling the Bell that M^r Alexander be drawn upon to pay her out of the Money in his hands due to the Vestry.

Order'd, That M^r Benson one of the Gent. of the Vestry of this Parish be writ unto to know his mind whether he is willing to continue Vestryman to this Parish or no.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Mouday the 15th of November 1725. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, Rector. His Hon^r Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Robert Gordon Esq^r, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, Vestrymen.

Resolv'd that Application be made to the Justices of Ann Aruudell County Court now sitting for a tax of ten ₤ poll on the Severall Taxables in this parish, to be applyed towards defraying the necessary Charges of s^d parish. And his Honour the Governour being present promises to Speak to the Justices Concerning the same accordingly.

At a meetiug of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 11th Day of April Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, Benjamin Tasker, Alex^r Frazer, Vestrymen. By the Generall Voice of the Parishioners Present M^r Thomas Worthington is nominated and Appointed a Vestryman of this Parish in the Room of M^r Edmund Benson.

Mess^{rs}. Robert Alexander and Mich^l Macnemara are likewise unanimously elected Church Wardens of this Parish in the Room [p. 99] of Mess^{rs} John Lawson and Thomas Jobson for the ensuing year and order'd that they Qualifie themselves such next meeting of the Vestry. William Beckingham of the City of Annapolis is likewise Appointed Register to this Vestry, And thereupon the said Beckingham Qualifie himself as such by taking

the several Oaths appointed to be taken to the Government and the Oath of Register before Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, one of the Aldermen of Annapolis.

M^r Mich^l Macnemara takes the sev^{ll} Oaths to the Government & the Oath of Church Warden before Alex^r Frazer Esq^r.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Saturday the 7th of May Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Reverend M^r John Humphreys Rector, His Honour Charles Calvert Esq^r, Robert Gordon Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Vestrymen. M^r Michael Macnemara Church Warden. M^r Robert Alexander being at the last Meeting Elected a Church Warden for the year ensuing, Appears, and Qualifies himself as such by takeing the Severall Oaths to the Government Subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration and takeing the Oath of Office as Directed by Act of Assembly.

Ordered that M^r Michael Macnemara take upon him the Charge of the Church Plate and Linen Viz. Two Silver Flaggons One Chalice or Cup one Dish Two Salvers One large Holland Table Cloath & three Napkins and that M^r Jobson late [p. 100] Church Warden deliver the Same to the said M^cNemara accordingly.

The Vestry Appoint to meet again on the first Tuesday of June next.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 7th day of June Anno Dom. 1726. Present The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, His Hon^r Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Vestrymen. M^r Robert Alexander, Church Warden. John Smith Agrees wth the Vestry to new Shingle the Church in all places where its necessary and to mend the Terret and find all materialls necessary for doing the same (except nails) for four pounds Curr^t money.

Order'd that notes be Affixed up in the most Publick Places Giveing Notice that the 10 ₤ poll belonging to the Vestry will be exposed to Sale to the best bider the second Tuesday in July next.

This Vestry being Informed that a Certain Mark Watson of the City of Annap^s hath for sometime Cohabited with Elizabeth the wife of George Johnson and thereupon send for the said Mark Watson and Eliz. Johnson who accordingly Appear and thereupon Pursuant to the directions of An Act of Assembly of this province this Vestry doth admonish them from Cohabiting together any Longer as they will answer the Contrary at their peril.

Ordered that W^m Munro be allowed the sum of Six hundred pounds of Tobacco for his Service as Sexton to this Church and [p. 101] that he have an order upon Jn^o Gresham late Sherr. for the same w^{ch} is accordingly Done. The Dispute between Peter Overard and Alexr. Frazer Esqr in relation to the half of a Pew formerly belonging to M^c Rich^d Brickles referred to this Vestry. It is the Opinion of the said Vestry that M^r Alex^r Fraizer has the right to the half of the said Pew w^{ch} belonged to the said Brickles.

1725, July. For Carpenters work Done for the Parish Church of St. Ann's in the City of Annapolis by Order of M^r Tho^s Jobson and M^r John Lawson Church Wardens.

To makeing one pair of ffolding Palisadee Gates and all Materials found excepting Smithwork . . .	£ 5..--
To makeing a new Step at the Communion Table and makeing new Steps at the Back Door & Vestry Door and a new Bench to the same & a new shutter & makeing shelves in the Vestry Room & Makeing a Door to the Belfrey & mending the Bell wheel & other Jobbs &c.	2..--

1726, March.

To Repairing the Church Pales in several Places . . .	2..--
To making one pair of folding Doors & Door Case & all materials found excepting Smiths and Brick- layers worke	5..--

£14.0.0

Errors Excepted ₤

W^m Dainty.

Which being Read and heard the said William Dainty is allowed the sum of twelve Pounds in full of the foregoing account and ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is Accordingly drawn on the said Alexander for the same.

[p. 102] For Smiths Work Done for the Church by Order of M^r Thomas Jobson Church Warden.

1725, June.

For 2 ₤ of large Cross Garnetts for the Gates . . .	0..16..0
For a large Bolt 2 foot long & 3 Staples . . .	0.. 6..0
For 2 Padlocks & Keys & Hasp & 2 Staples . . .	0.. 6..0
For mending the Clapper of the Bell & 4 forelock Keys	0.. 8..0

1726, Mar:

For 2 ₤ of large H hinges at 8 ^s ₤ pair . . .	0..16..0
For 2 large Spring Bolts & Staples Burnished . . .	0.. 9..0
For One large Double Spring Box Lock &c. . .	0.. 8..0
For makeing two Gudgeons for the Old Door to make it swing	0.. 2..0

3..11..-

Errors excepted

₤ Sam^l Minske.

Which being read and heard the said Sam^l Minskey is allowed the sum of three Pounds in full of the above And Ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is Accordingly drawn on the said Alexander for the same.

1726, Apr^l 11. The Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish. Dr.

To washing the Surplice 5 times at 3/6 ₤ . . .	0..17..6
To D ^o the Table Linnen Twice . . .	0.. 7..0
To 2 Days Labourers work at 3/ ₤ . . .	0.. 6..0
To Sodding up M ^r Skippons Grave . . .	0.. 2..0

1..12..6

Errors excepted,

W^m ^{his} × Munroe.
mark

Annap^o, April 11, 1726.

The above allowed by the Vestry and ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is drawn on the s^d Alexander accordingly.

[p. 103] Att a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish on Tuesday 6th Sept^r 1726. Were present The Rev^d M^r John Humphrys Rector, His Hon^r Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Rob^t Gordon Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Vachel Denton Vestrymen. M^r Thomas Worthington having been Chosen a Vestryman of this Parish sometime since appears & Qualifies himself by taking the usual Oaths to the Governm^t & the Oath of Vestryman subscribes the Oath of Abjuration & takes his place.

Ordered that the present Church Wardens agree wth any proper Workman for the new Covering the shed of the Vestry house wth feather edged Cyprus Plank and th^t w^t such Church Wardens agree for be paid by the Vestry when the Work is finished.

Likewise ordered that the Church Wardens Lay an Acc^t before the next Vestry of the money they have rec^d & of w^t is due on Acc^t of the Publick Pews.

Benj. Tasker Esq^r informs the Vestry that he has a Tombstone lately come in which is intended to be laid on the Grave of W^m Bladen Esq^r Dec^d w^{ch} the s^d Tasker prays Leave of the Vestry to do & it is Granted accordingly.

The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys having acquainted this Vestry that he stands Indebted for House rent twenty four pounds Curr^{cy} or thereabouts w^{ch} thro' the Low Price Tob^o is reduced to & his not having yet dispos'd of any part of his Sallary he is rendered uncapable of discharging, & therefore proposes th^t this Vestry will Request the present Church Wardens to repair to the Sev^l Parish-
[p. 104] ioners in the Parish & take from them w^{ev^r} they shall think fitt to give towards Discharge of the rent af^a & to make their Report therein to the next Vestry which is ordered accordingly.

Ordered that Rob^t Gordon Alex^r Frazer and Vachel Denton or any two of them may dispose of the Tob^o now due to this Vestry from M^r John Gresham late Sher. of this County att any price they shall think & that an ord^r for the same sign'd by them or any

two of them shall be as suffic^t as tho done in Imediate Vestry, of which they are to make Report to the next Vestry.

Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the third of Jan^{ry} Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys Rector, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Mr Thom^s Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr Rob^t Alexander, Mr Mich^l McNamara Church Ward^s.

Ordered th^t Mr Rob^t Alexander receive from Mr Mich^l McNamara the Church plate & Linnen to be by him kept the remaining part of the time of his Churchwardenship. Mr W^m Ghiselin unanimously chosen Reg^r of the Vestry of this parish in the Room of W^m Beckingham who resigns the same office & therefore Ord^r th^t notice be Givⁿ him to Attend at the next Vestry to Qualifie himself accordingly.

Ordered th^t the Church Wardens inspect & Repair the Damages the Bell & Framc have sustained & th^t wth the utmost Expedition.

[p. 105] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 7th day of February 1726 were present, The Rev^d John Humphry Rector, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Mr Tho^s Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr Mich^l Macnemara, Church ward. W^m Ghiselin Qualifie himself as Reg^r to this Vestry by takeing the Sevⁿ Oaths to the Governm^t as alsoe the Oath of Reg^r and Declaring and Subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration According to Act of Assembly and takes his place Accordingly.

Ordered that the persons appointed to Dispose of the last years Tobacco, belonging to this Vestry have the same power of Disposeing this years Tob^o and that notes be affixed up at the most publick places in this City Giveing notice thereof. The Vestry takeing into their Consideration the neglect of the Sevⁿ persons, in Omitting their haveing their Childrens Births Registered, and their Burialls, as allsoe the Sevⁿ Marriages amongst the proceedings of this Vestry. According to Law, Do order that publick notes be affixt, giveing notice to all persons who have neglected it that if they dont Comply with the Law in that Case with all Convenient speed the s^d Law will be put in Execution ag^t them.

Ordered that M^r Rob^t Alexander Lay his account before the next Vestry, in order to settle the same.

The Sherr. of Ann Arundell County Lay before this vestry the following Account, viz.

[p. 106] The Vestry of S^t Ann's

Parish	D ^r	℥ Contr.	C ^r
To my Commission at 5		by 744 Taxables at 10	℥
℥ Ct. for Collecting		poll	. . . 7440ls
7440ls Tob ^o is	. . . 372		

Errors excepted ℥

James Govane, Sherr.

June 5th 1725. M^r Thomas Jobson prays that he may be allowed for the following Accounts, viz.

Thomas Jobson, D^r

To 2 foot of Glass for the Church	£0..3..0
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Errors excepted ℥

Tho^s Williams.

1725.

St. Ann's Vestry D^r

To 3 bushells of Hair	£0..3..0
To 1 Bushell of Lime	0..0..6
To makeing the Cushens	0..2..6
		<hr/>
		£0..6..0

Which Accounts is allowed of by this Vestry and Ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same to the said Jobson out of the money he has in his hands belonging to the Vestry.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Munday the 3^d day of Aprill Anno Dom. 1727—were present The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Robert Gorden Esq^r, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, M^r Tho^s Worthington, Vestrymen, M^r Robert Alexander, M^r Mich^l Macnemara Church Wardens.

[p. 107] By the Gen^l Voice of the Parishioners present M^r Ja^s

Donaldson & Mr Thom^s Baldwin are unanimously Elected Church Wardens of this parish for the ensuing year, in the room of Mr Rob^t Alexander & Mr Mich^l Macnemara. John Beale Esq^r and Mr Philip Hammond are Chosen Vestrymen of this Parish in the Room of Benjⁿ Tasker & Rob^t Gorden Esq^{rs} who being present Qualify themselves as such according to Law & take their place Accordingly.

The Vestry adjourns till to morrow morning.

Tuesday Aprill the 4th the Vestry meet according to Adjournment. Present, The Rev^d Mr John Humphry Rector, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, John Beale Esq^r, Mr Tho^s Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr Tho^s Baldwin being Chosen a Church Warden for this Parish yesterday appears now and Qualifys himself as the Law directs and takes his place Accordingly. Mr John Smith, Carpenter, prays that he may be allowed the fol. acct, viz.:

1726.

St. Ann's Parish Dr

To putting the pedintall and Weather Cock & repair-

ing the Shingling of the Church as p Agreem^t . £4..0..-

John Smith.

At the foot of which Account was thus written viz. Annap^o, 4th April 1727. Pay the above Account to Walter Dallas or order Value of him received p me John Smith.

[p. 108] Which foregoing Account being read is Referred till the next meeting of this Vestry his work being not yet Completed according to Agreement.

Ordered that Sum^{ons} Issue to all the Church Wardens since the time of Vachel Denton Esq^r to appear at the next Vestry in order to render an Acc^t of their proceedings therein as they will answer the Contrary &c.

Motioned to this Vestry by Mr Philip Hammond on behalf of and at the request of the Inhabitants of the Upper parts of this parish whose Habitations are so Remote that the Church in Annap^s is Intirely useless to them, that a Chappell of Ease be Carried on, and perfected by Subscription of the Parish, to be

fixed in some Convenient place in the Upper parts thereof, which by this Vestry is thought fit and necessary and Resolved that the Govern^r be Petitioned for a permission of Carrying on the same and that M^r Beale be requested to Draw a Petition therefore by the next meeting of this Vestry. Resolved that M^r W^m Rogers for the particular favour of being admitted to bury his Late Lady in the Church pay to the Rev^d M^r John Humphrey the sume of five pounds Curr^t money and that an order Issue to one of the Church Wardens to Demand and Collect the same.

Resolved farther that every pson Requesting the favour to bury any friend or Relation in the Church shall for the future be obliged to pay Ten pounds Curr^t money to the Rector of the said parish for his use &c.

Ordered that publick notes be put up Certifying that this Vestry hath a Large Quantity of Tobacco to Dispose of in the Sherr. of this Countys hands and that they set the first Tuesday in every month so that if any pson Design to purchase the same may apply to the said Vestry at such time.

[p. 109] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the second day of May Anno. 1727. Present. The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, John Beale Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, M^r Thom^s Worthington, M^r Philip Hammond, Vestrymen.

M^r Rich^d Clagett upon his Application to this Vestry has Leave Given him to build a pew in the place where the font now stands provided he dont Discomode the rest of the pews and moves the font to such other place as this vestry thinks proper in the Church. All which is to be Done at the Charge of him the said Clagett.

M^r Tho^s Jobson & M^r Mich^l Macnemara late Church Wardens of this Parish appear according to an Order made last Vestry and say they have no Acc^t to Render to the said parish of any Money that they have received for the use of the said parish.

M^r Dulany appears and offers to this Vestry the sume of twelve shill^s & six pence ¶ hundred for the tobacco due to the parish w^{ch} being the greatest offer the Vestry accepts of the same and Accordingly an order is drawn upon James Govane sherr. of

Ann^l County for the sume of 7068lbs tob^o payable to the s^d Dan^l Dulany.

W^m Beckingham late Reg^r of this parish is allowed 500lbs tob^o for his Service to said parish in that Station, and Ordered that the present Reg^r draw an order on John Gresham late sherr. of Ann^l County for the same.

[p. 110] Ordered that John Smith, John Jordan, Tho^s Jobson, Jn^o Lawson, Robert Alexander and Mich^l Macnemara late Church wardens Render an Acc^t to the next Vestry of what money they have rec^d on Acc^t of the publick pews and of what persons refuse to doe the same.

Maryland p :

To his Excellency Cha : Calvert Esq^r Governour of Maryland.

The Petition of the Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County.

Most Humbly sheweth

That it is Represented to your petitioners by one of the Vestry men of the said Parish on behalf of severall of the pet^{rs} of the said Parish Liveing in the Upper part thereof that they Live so remote from the parish Church that they Cannot be there in due time to hear Divine Service and the Gospell preached.

And Forasmuch as Severall of the parishioners are willing to build a Chappell of Ease by Subscription upon obtaining your Excellencys Lycence for the same.

Wherefore your pet^{rs} most humbly pray your Excellency to Grant Lycence to your pet^{rs} for building a Chappell of Ease to be placed by your pet^{rs} in some Convenient place for the Conveyance of the Upper part of the said parish and your Petitioners as in Duty bound will pray &c.

John Humphreys

Tho^s Worthington

A. Fraser

Jn^o Beale

Vachel Denton

Phil. Hammond

On the back of the aforegoing Petition was thus written viz :
I grant this Petition 2^d May 1727

Cha : Calvert.

[p. 111] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of Ann's Parish on Tuesday the sixth day of June Anno 1727. Present

John Humphreys Rector, John Beale Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, M^r Tho^s Worthington, M^r Philip Hammond Vestrymen, M^r Sam^l Donaldson Church warden.

M^r James Donaldson being formerly Chosen a Church warden for this parish now appears and qualifies himself as such by Takeing the sev^l Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly &c. as alsoe the Oath of office and takes his place accordingly.

The Vestry perceiving there hath been an Omission made of Entring the proceedings of the 18th of November last in relation to the Application of the then County Court for the ten $\frac{1}{2}$ poll to defray the necessary Charges of the Vestry. Order the said proceedings be entred Imediately after the finishing the Entry of this meeting, and that a reference be made to the proper place where the said meeting ought to have been entred.

Order'd that W^m Munroe be allowed the sume of four pounds seven shill. & six pence Curr^t money in full for seven hundred pounds of Tobacco for his last years service as Sexton to this Parish, and that the Reg^r of this parish draw an order on Daniel Dulany Esq^r for the same.

[p. 112] Ordered that the Reg^r of this Parish draw upon M^r Dulany for twenty one shillings payable to W^m Munroe it being due to him for washing the Church Linnen in full to Last Easter.

Ordered that John Smith be allowed the sume of four pounds Curr^t money according to Agreem^t for mending the Roof of the Church and that the Reg^r of this parish draw an order on M^r Dulany for the same.

Amas Garrett Esq^r produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same viz.

Annapolis, Maryland.

Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish D^r 13th October 1724

to Amas Garrett viz

To 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of Cordage	John Smith 8 ^d	£0.. 7..2
To 500 20 ^d nailes 7/6 & one thousand 8 ^d Ditto 7/6		0..15..0
19 th Aug. 1726.		

£1.. 2..2

Which Account being read is allowed of and ordered that the Reg^r of this Vestry draw an order on Dan^l Dulany Esq^r for the same, out of the money he has in his hands belonging to this vestry.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 165.)

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a, Sept'r 2d, 1764.

Chequer'd as human Life is w'th unforeseen & unaccountable Vicissitudes, of w't is it a Man may pronounce w'th Certainty! Thousands of Times have I s'd not a Ship sh'd sail w'tht a L'r to Mr. James f'm his Boucher, yet now that someth'g of Business obliges Me to write (oh my God! w't a painful Reverse!) I find myself as it were under a Necessity to apologise for the Trouble of my Letter. Oh dear, dear Sir, You have us'd me cruelly—w't ever cause of Dislike You had to my Correspondence, I had a Right to have Known it. I upbraid you not my dear Sir, I dare not—but pity these Tears—this tortur'd Heart, stung by y'r Neglect. Ah, farewell all tender Attachm'ts—farewell Fr'dship, yet I will ever—yes, tho' I never more express it w'th my Pen—whilst Life remains I will Love w'th the devotest Ardour, both y'rself & all y'r dear little Relatives.

Wonder not, Sir, that I write distractedly—such Reflexions w'd distract me, were I ever so strong & vigorous—but, ah! did you see w't a poor emaciated half-animated skeleton it is that is writing to you, surc I am Y'r feeling heart w'd pity me. Believe Me, Sir, I am not able to walk across this Room with't a Support—yet truly thankful I am for even so much strength, as a few Days ago, I dar'd not promise myself that I sh'd ever

ag'n behold ye ¹ fair Face of Heaven. It has indeed been a severe Trial. Oh c'd you, my St. Bees Friends, c'd you know, that even in those alarm'g Moments, w'n Worlds beyond this seem'd to open upon my Eyes, my Heart w'd fondly embrace & cling to you—you c'd not think poor forlorn Boucher an Object of Indifference. May Heaven preserve you & y'rs f'm such afflic'g Visita'ns & O Gracious God! make Me truly sensible of & thankful for thy gr't mercy in my Recovery.

The Purpose, Mr. James, of this Letter, is to comply w'th a dying Request of a deceased Friend—a Friend, & truly so—for He was an honest & a worthy Man, superior to all of his Profession I was ever acquainted with in commercial Theory, & second to None in ye Practical Part. He had a clear Head & a sound Heart—take Him for All in all, I shall not look upon his Like again. I have severely felt his Loss. Need I tell you this respected Friend was Mr. Rob't Jackson of Fredericksburg? He has left two Sons to inherit very decent & even ample Fortunes w'e he was so provident as to acquire for Them: for the Welfare of these sons, He was most excessively anxious. The Eldest of them was put under my Care soon after my Arrival in Virg'a & dur'g my Absence, under Mr. Maury, to whose Name I fancy, by this Time you are no stranger. Mr. Jackson was a Factor for Mr. Gale, & has therefore in his Will left his sons to his Care & Direc'n. And as They are to come to St. Bees, I have to request, a Request w'e indeed I have no right to make, that You will be pleas'd to consider Them as Youths for whom I have a p'rticular Esteem. I know how improper it is to expect any Distinc'ns, & therefore idle to ask it; yet might these Boys know that You but once took Notice of them, because they were recommended by Me, I would duly acknowledge the Fav'r. I hope they will deserve y'r Notice & be good Men. As they have both liv'd in my Family, They will be able to inform You of my

¹ In many manuscripts of the 17th and 18th centuries "the" is written with a cursive form of the Old English þ (th). Dr. William Hand Browne calls attention to the misleading custom of modern printers to represent this character by a y (ye), leading to the notion that at some stage of the language "the" was pronounced "ye."

Manner of Life; & tho' wild & volatile, I trust, you will find Them very intelligent.

Oh, Mr. James, w't unexpected changes will happen in a very few Years! but a few Moons ago, & w't fanciful Ideas of romantic Bliss did I fondly dream of? Ideas, that are now for ever vanished. Sickness can effectually check all that restless Feverishness of ye Mind w'c is ever pushing us on to certain fancied heights & Distinc'ns, w'c w'n attain'd, are as unsatisfy'g & unsubstantial as ye Visions of ye Rainbow. I have not, believe Me, I have not one Wish to be Great. Ease, Health & Competence, in some sequestered Nook, w'c, thank God, I now have & may call my own—this is the only desirable & true Bliss of Life. Ah! might I hope my James w'd yet again love & correspond w'th me—but banish ye Hope—come Philosophy, & teach Me Resigna'n, but w't Philosophy? That alone, whose Lesson it is, "The Lord gave, & the L'd hath taken away—blessed therefore be his Name."

Almost all the Friends of my Youth begin to cast me off, & why I know not, unless it be that as We advance in Life, we find ye Entanglem'ts of the World inconsistent w'th those ardent Professions made in more sanguin Years. But need it be so? Do You think Friendship incompatible w'th ye most serious Businesses of our Pilgrimage? alas, then vain are all ye sooth'g Suggestions of Ethic Sages—& vain too, poor Boucher, are all those flowery Dreams Thou hast form'd of ye Happiness of Life. Cou'd I but catch some Intelligence of You . . . of Rebound, twere a Blessing—but believe me, save one L'r f'm you . . . not heard one word ab't You f'm any Qu'rs since I left Engl'd . . . promises to write to me. Pray, Sir, encourage Him to do it. God . . . Altera'ns may have taken place in y'r Family w't Multitudes of . . . do I conceive.

These Fevers are of a Nature unknown to Europe: much I fear They may have fatally impair'd my Understanding: their Effects at present are but too sensibly felt. Sure I am They have done irreparable Damage to my Eyesight—but this is human Life. God forgive You, Mr. James, for y'r sad Unkindness to y'r poor old Friend! I do from my Heart, & sincerely pray for ye Health

& Happiness of y'r dear Wife & Children—& once more, w'th ye most cordial sincerity, subscribe myself, as much as ever Man was, Your Friend

Jona'n Boucher.

[To the Rev. Mr. Tickell of Trinity Parish, in Louisa.]

D'r Sir,

For once in my Life it has happened that I have to request Mr. Tickell to pardon my long silence. The Tables are turned, not with you indeed : but it has seldom been ye Case that I have so long forbore writing, tho' you generally do. But, I see it is your Way ; and the Habit has taken too deep Root to be removed by any Remonstrances of mine. Well, & how have you been able to fence ag'st the Severities of this truly Winter Weather. Have you been reading, or (w't is better) have you been practis'g Philosophy ? I have done neither. It can hardly be said that it was Choice w'e determin'd me to my pres't Departm't of Life ; yet with't either pursuing ye Bent of my Inclina'n & with't any actual Necessity, forsooth, I must commence a Man of Business : and if a ceaseless Train of perplexing Difficulties, be ye Character of this World's Business, I have had an overabundant share of it, ever since I have been able to undertake it, that is, ever since it has pleased God to restore Me to that Degree of Health, w'e alone can qualify Me to undergo that series of Toil & Drudgery w'e is now become ye Lot of my Life. Neither ye Inclemency of this Weather, nor a State of but imperfect Health have been suff't to rescue Me f'm rid'g ab't after one dirty Errand or other. I remov'd hither ab't ye middle of Dec'r, & as yet have no Reason to wish I had not remov'd, unless when I recollect how much happier I might have liv'd, had I, in Time, been wise enough to have follow'd y'r Example.

Pray were you in Earnest when you talk'd of com'g over here, early in this new year ? Believe Me, I sh'd as soon persuade myself that p'rhaps Dr. Terrick (if that be ye Name of our pres't Diocesan) sh'd nominate Me his Commisary in Virg'a, as imagin

that in such Weather as This, you c'd be induc'd to undertake a Journey of 40 or 50 miles. Perhaps, w'n ye swallow comes to twitter on my Chimney, you may venture to cross my Threshold. Sh'd you, I will esteem it a supernumerary Blessing in ye Train of that genial Season. Have you heard f'm Cumberland lately? I suppose I may have had several L'rs f'm thence since I wrote to you, but do not at pres't recollect much of ye News, if there was any. Y'r quondam Patron, Dr. Brown, still supports a respectable Character in ye Literary World. The Vol: of Sermons He has given ye World are much approved of by every Body—except myself. They are well enough—yet, I think, not quite well enough for Dr. Brown. When you come over, you will see Them, as I wish you might, because I know you are sober & rational enough to like Them.

Mr. Messenger has been inform'd of ye Probability there is of his meet'g w'th Encouragem't f'm Mr. Thomlinson in Carolina. I c'd see no Danger in mention'g ye Matter to Him, as He professes himself quite satisfied w'th his pres't Situa'n; but w'd, I believe, very willingly change it on a Prospect of being introduc'd to a Place w'c w'd afford Him Opportunities of increas'g his very slender Stock of classical Wealth. I had not long ago a L'r f'm Mr. Thomlinson, but as He mentions nothing of this Nature to me, it might be deem'd impertinent, sh'd I officiously undertake to recommend an Assistant to Him. I had therefor much rather leave the Business entirely to you: as y'r being more intimately acquainted with Mr. T's Circumstances & situa'n, give you a Pretence w'c I have not. And, as Mr. Messenger seems pretty eagerly to wish for Success in ye Applica'n, I will request you to take whatever Pains you may find necessary in ye Affair. And you sh'd if it can be done, have an Ans'r very Early, as He will wish to have it determin'd before He may be applied to, to stay longer where He is. He has now £30 P'r ann: & Board for Himself, Horse &c. This is all, I can think necessary for you to be inform'd of.

Many Altera'ns have been made in my domestic economy; & all my Designs & Schemes now wear a quite diff't aspect. I am endeavouring to become a Planter . . . especially, I am endeavouring to render such a Life . . . to me. How does such a Resolu'n

chime w'th y'r Philosophy? it is certainly a Plan of Life truly primitive—it is too favourable to intellectual Acquirem'ts—& (w't is most to its Hon'r) it is Friendly to Morality. In short, there lacks noth'g but a good Crop this year to render Me so very warm an advocate for Planta'n Business, as fairly to write a Panegyric upon it.

How or when this will reach you, I know not—let it take its Chance—I wish it a good i. e. a speedy Passage. Adieu Dr. Tickell! Thine affectionately

Boucher.

St. Mary's Jan'y 22'd 1765.

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

St. Mary's Parish

July 19th, 1765.

My dear Sir,

Once more I have the pleasure to acknowledge a Letter of yours, dated Feb'y 5th, for which I sincerely thank you. I no longer reproach you for neglecting me; as I am now couvine'd that Appearance of Neglect I have so often complain'd of, has by no means been owing to any Want of Fr'dship, but rather, if you will pardon me for my Conjecture, to a certain Indolence of Mind w'c I think I have obser'd of late has render'd writ'g disagreeable to you; or perhaps it may be only owing to a Carelessness in enquir'g for opportunities of conveyance. Whether either of These, or whatever else, be the Cause, I request and hope that You will for ye future endeav'r to counteract its Influence, & in ye Phrase we use to our Boys, since I forgive you what is past, mind you be a good Boy for the Time to come. I think indeed 'tis not a little vexing that our Correspondence sh'd, on one side, consist entirely of Charges & Accusa'ns & on ye other of Apologies & Excuses. But no more of This.

I wish you & y'r Nancy Joy of ye Addi'n to y'r *Family*: A Phrase This, my Friend, that by this Time I fancy, is quite *familiar* to you. Let me see—tell Mrs. James, if she will be

careful to let me have Notice in due Time, I intend doing myself the Hon'r to stand for the Third she has next to this last one : it will be her seventh, I believe, w'e I pitch upon as a lucky Number.

Some Time ago my Father wrote to me, very earnestly recommending to me a young Man, a Neighb'r of his, at that Time Master of Bromfield school. I had too a very modest & pretty L'r from the young G-man himself, who, as the Phrase there is, w'd be very much obliged to me indeed, if I c'd get Him a Place. It happen'd about that Time that Mr. Maury & Mr. Tickell were here, who persuaded me much to employ an Usher : indeed they convinc'd Me that it was impossible I sh'd attend my Boys as I ought without neglecting other Businesses hardly less important. And, as Mr. Bulman (ye Name of ye young Man just mentioned) promised fair and bore a good Character from Mr. Wennington & others, I immediately wrote to my Fa'r & Him, that if he chose to accept it, I was willing to employ Him in ye Capacity of an Usher. But as I know how very whimsical my quondam Neighb'rs are in their Opinions & Schemes, I told my Fa'r that sh'd he think fit to decline it, as I had not then Time to write, I w'd be obliged to Him for inform'g you of it, as I had Hopes that perhaps you might spare Me one from y'r School. The Terms I offer'd were, that he sh'd engage w'th me for three years, & for the first Year I agreed to allow Him £15 Sterl'g, 20 for ye 2'd & 25 for the Third, with Board &c. in my Family. Sh'd an Applica'n for this Purpose have already been made to you—it will be doing me a singular Fav'r to send Me such a young man as you think will do for me : & as you know me & my Business so well, I can not suppose much Direc'n is necessary. It is not of so very much Moment that He sh'd be a scholar, provided He be a tractable, good natured, clever Lad. And if he is, tho' ye Prospects at present are not very inviting, yet possibly it may turn to his Acc't. At this Time I have 15 Boys—the Head Class read Terence, Virgil, &c., & as I shall generally chuse to attend School myself w'n I am at Home & without Company, an Usher cannot, one may suppose, have a very laborious Task.

I am daily expect'g the two sons of Mr. Addison in Maryland, the Gentleman who, as you may remember, applied to Mr. Hudleston of W'thaven to send Him in a Tutor &c. He is a Queen's man & I believe a scholar. I have already four Boys from that Province. Possibly, ano'r year I may have it in my Power considerably to increase my Number: yet Schools, I believe everywhere, are fluctuating, & I imagin are peculiarly so where They entirely depend on ye Reputa'n of a Master, w'e as ye greatest Merit sometimes fails to obtain, so is it frequently lost where no just Blame has been incurr'd. Had I been happy in a College Educa'n, ye Eclat of That, I think, w'd have secur'd me—but I must shift on as it is; only it w'd grieve me, after hav'g gain'd someth'g of a Name, ag'n to sink into Neglect & Obscurity. But, This may be my Fate. Well, Be it so.

I am glad Billy Jackson behaves himself well. I dare say He remembers how often I have complain'd of his hasty & volatile Temper; so that I am much pleas'd to hear he is become studious. I thank you for the Attention shewn to him on my Acc't. His Father was a Man of Worth; & was a striking Proof how much real Learn'g unassisted Genius may, by Dint of Applica'n, attain.

I was hardly surprised to read y'r Palinode: I expected it: the Trans'n was too sudden to be lasting. It affords a Proof of the surprising Effects of Eloquence. My Friend's Letter is really excellently wrote; & tho' I, as well as you, have always been of opinion, that an equally plausible, easy & consistent scheme might be contriv'd w'e sh'd too be more extensive & enlarged than his: yet w'n I take his L'r in my hands, I always find myself effectually baffled, & unable to proceed. I earnestly press you to continue y'r resolu'n of digest'g & methodizing y'r Tho'ts upon ye Subj't, as it will give me a singular Pleasure to see Them. I have for some Time past been persuad'g Him to suffer ye Piece to be printed, w'e He consents to, on Condi'n that *I revise it & retouch*. As he would not allow us to compromise ye Matter w'th Him, I am of Opinion that [with a] few Alter'ns, & in a Dress fit to appear in Public, it may be of infinite Service in a Country like This. But I shall forbear till I see y'r Comments, w'e I beg you will fav'r Me w'th as soon as possible. Mr. Maury

is a G-man of much Merit, & I know you w'd admire him : yet he resembles the Wits of ye Seine (ye Country of his Ancestors) much more than He does ye cooler Genius of more Northern Climes. Honest Mau, He rode almost 80 miles last week to see me, & unfortunately I was almost as many miles f'm Home.

My next will be by The John & Bella, a W'thaven Ship w'c will sail in Sep'r. Surely I shall not theu disappoint Mrs. James of her long promis'd Letter. I sh'd indeed have wrote now, but on Acc't of d'ble Postage. I repeat it, Be a good Boy & such you shall find y'r most sincere & aff't

Boucher.

St. Mary's 9th Dec'r 1765

D'r Mr. James,

This will accompany a Letter for Mrs. James, which I put into y'r Hands, *upon Hon'r* : Sh'd you, notwithstanding this Caution, venture to read it, I have only to hint to you, that possibly you may pay for your peeping. However, tho' I take not upon Me to give you Leave, Mrs. James may : and, in that Case, sh'd it afford you any Pleasure (as I wish it may) you will have Ye Comfort to reflect that ye Satisfaction is, as yours have always been, honest & legal. I have, I believe, already acknowledged ye last Letter I have had of yours, dated Feb'y last : Two or three W'thaven Ships have been in this river since that Time, but I never have heard of a L'r from St. Bees. It is not a little agreeable to my Vanity to find you ag'n acknowledging that my Plan of Educa'n was not altogether so absurd as my Friend Maury had well nigh persuaded Me to believe it. However, I shall hardly believe you in Earnest, till you send Me those Proofs of y'r Sincerity, w'c you hint you were about preparing. I w'd be loth to discourage you, yet I can hardly forbear telling you, that I expect you will find many of his Argum'ts more stubborn & difficult to refute than you seem to have imagin'd when you last wrote to Me. I own to You, I have sat down to it again & again, w'th determin'd Resolution to upset his novel Plan—but whether it be owing to ye Merit of his Side of ye Question, or ye Superiority of his Genius, or to Both, I presume not to say—

cert'n however it is, I have never been able to please myself. I shall never consent to excuse you from those Papers on ye Subject w^c you have, in some Sort, promised me: We will join our Forces together, & surely wth our united Vigour, we shall be able, at least, to make Him glad to compromise ye Matter wth us. Mr. Maury really is a Man of Genius, well acquainted wth Books & not vulgarly with Men—tho' like many more, He be lost to ye World by being buried in an obscure Corner where Science has hardly dawned. And, w^t is still more to his Hon^r, He is an honest, generous, candid & amiable Friend. I tell it to you wth Tears in my Eyes & a throbbing Heart, that this great & good Man, now lies, 'tis said, at the Point of Death. Sh^d I lose him, w^c Heav'n avert! all America cannot make Me amends. I heard from Him ab't a Week ago, & shall see Him, if He still be within ye reach of human Ken, in a few days. He knows you, & entertains a just Esteem & reverence for y^r Character.

I hardly know when it is probable that this Letter will leave ye Country: The Nelson proposes, almost immediately, to attend at the Custom House for a Clearance, but whether that will be granted or not, is hard to say. You can not conceive w^t a sad Situa'n We are in, occasioned by this terrible Stamp Act. The Troubles & Alarms in England in 1745 hardly exceeded what is now to be seen or heard of, every Day, all over North America. It may not perhaps be extremely prudent in an obscure Individual deeply to interest Himself in public Businesses; but as no Individual whatever, whose Understanding is not totally blind, and whose Heart is still undepraved, can help seeing & owuing that the Act in Question is, in every Sense, oppressive, impolitic & illegal, it is therefore, I think, scarce honest to be silent. The poor Americans, you will own, are truly to be pitied: their best & dearest Rights, w^c, ever like Britons They are anxiously jealous of, have been mercilessly invaded by Parliament, who till now, never pretended to any such Privileges; & who, even supposing They had a Right to impose upon us as an internal Tax, are as ignorant of ye Means of doing it wth the Ease to ye People, & Profit to ye State, as They w^d be to prescribe an Assessm't for ye Inhabitants of Kamschatka. You will hardly

believe how unaccountably ignorant They are of ye pres't State of ye Colonies: Nobody of Consequence comes amongst us to get any personal Informa'n of our affairs, & Those Entrusted to communicate such intelligence are Themselves either too ignorant, or too knavish to give any to be depended upon. It is not long since, a military Gentleman of no inferior Rank, L'd Geo: Beauclerk, sent 4 or 500 Highlanders to be quarter'd in James City, w'c contains but one House, & that a private Gentleman's. In ye Debates in ye House, while ye Bill for ye Stamps in America was still in Debate, ye Opulence of ye Americans was urg'd as an Argum't in its Fav'r; w'n there is not a more notorious Truth than it is, that They are immers'd over Head & Ears in Debt. Living amongst a People here as I do, whom I truly respect, it is impossible not to see & lament such Things: I have long been griev'd at ye ill Policy of ye Governm't w'th regard to Indian affairs. For I am morally certain, it were a much easier Task to civilize every Savage in America, than Peter the Great had, w'n He undertook to humanize the Bears of Russia. And the Interests of Humanity as well as of sound Policy are concerned, that the attempt sh'd be made. As this is a Subject I have often thought of, I am sometimes almost half resolv'd to sit down, & methodize my Thoughts into something like a regular systematic Plan: & perhaps I may, w'n ye pres't Troubles are blown over.

I sincerely wish, my dear Sir, I c'd believe that a Correspondence with Me was a Matter you set any Value upon: but Writing seems to be so disagreeable to you, that, in Spite of my earnest Desire, & unwearied Endeav'rs, I find it unavoidably dwindling away, almost into mere Matter of Form. My Esteem, my Love, my Reverence, believe me, my d'r Mr. James, you will ever retain wheth'r you write or not: & I am resolv'd too to continue my Lett'rs to you, at every Opp'ty; yet how can I forbear to grieve that you sh'd, in some Degree, cast Me off, just at ye Time w'n p'rhaps it might be worth y'r while to cultivate a nearer Acquaintance w'th Me? You have bore w'th Me in ye Days of Levity, & now w'n Time, & a little Reflec'n have cur'd Me of some of ye Vagaries of youth, I will almost venture to promise that you shall find me a more acceptable Correspondent, if you will be pleased to put my Abilities to ye Proof.

I wrote to you some Time ago ab't an Usher, & am impatient to hear ye Issue of my Applica'n. I am still dispos'd to employ one, cou'd I be sure of getting one to my Mind; & unless you have in y'r Eye an ingenious, tractable & improveable Lad, it will hardly be worth y'r while to take ye Trouble of sending Ano'r; Because it w'd grieve Me to receive One from St. Bees that wou'd not in Time cut a Figure amongst us—&, I believe, I need not tell you that it is not every Genius that is calculated for ye Meridian of Virg'a. Willy Ponsonby, I dare say, was a very good Scholar, & a good Schoolmaster, in ye place where his kind Destiny fix'd Him; but He w'd hardly have been thought to be either in Virg'a. W't'ye Terms were I mentioned to you, I have now forgot, w'tever They were I will make Them good: only, I must beg you to condition that as my School is very precarious, sh'd it fail me, I shall then be releas'd f'm any Engagem'ts, w'e will be no Hardship upon Him, as I doubt not but I c'd soon provide Him a Place in some G-man's Family. Sh'd you ever have a young Fellow of Merit upon y'r Hands, raving to be abroad, as you may rem'r I did, if He can Content Himself w'th 20 or 30 £ p'r ann: as a private Tutor, I dare say, I c'd almost at any Time, help Him to some such place. The Broomfield Schoolmaster, I hear, remov'd to London. The News of my poor Brother's Death, you will judge, was a sad shock to Me. He was in every Sense of ye Word, an affectionate Brother, & I sincerely bemoan his Loss. Younger Brothers, I have heard it observ'd, generally bear ye Death of an Elder one, w'th excellent Philosophy; but, if I at all know my own Heart, this sage Remark is noways applicable to me. Heaven is my Witness, cou'd I have sav'd his Life, I w'd willingly have done it at the Expence of my own. But, He is gone & as I know not, so neither do I care, how soon it be my Fate to follow Him. God grant, I may live his Life—for I am as sure, that there never was a better Clergyman, a better Xtian, or a better Man, as I am, that He is now an *Angel of Light*.

I have never heard a Syllable ab't ye Manner of his Death, whether his Wife was left w'th Child—whether he made a Will—whether there was any Marriage Settlement; so that I

cannot give the least Guess whether I succeed to the Inheritance of ye little paternal Est'e at Blencogo, or not. If I do, as I think it probable I must, I have wrote to my poor forlorn Father, to leave my good Friend Mr. Bro'n at Plumpton, his Ex'r: & w'n I know for cert'n, how the Matter is, I propose writing to him. I have no Doubts, w'n he cousiders my Situa'n, that He will think Me troublesome; nor that you will require any apology for my not nominating you, since you know as well as I, that He is better qualified for Business of this Sort, than Both of Us put together. I know not how my Father will receive this Request: at all Events, however, I shall be Easy, could I only enable Him to settle his affairs so as to make Himself Easy. I w'd fain hope indeed, that I shall be permitted once more to see Them, w'c I now long for w'th more Eagerness than ever: but as this Hope depends on so many uucert'n Circumstances, God only knows whether it is ever to be realized or not. I am however, almost certain, I think, that I shall never settle in England: Enjoying already something like a comfortable Independence, why sh'd I wantonly give it up & again turn myself adrift in a wide dreary World? Yet, could I only be certain of some forty or fifty Pounds a year, not above a Day or two's Ride from You, thankfully I'd resign ye Ambitious Aim of making a Fortune, & come to you to spend my Days in letter'd Ease & virtuous Content. But, I have never been told in w't Part of ye World You expect to pass ye Rem'r of y'r Days. Surely, you never can think of sojourning much longer at St. Bees. Often as I have enquir'd about it, I do not remember that you have ever told me whether you still assist Mr. Jameson or not. I know not w't y'r Reasons may be—but, for my Part, I see no very good oues, why you sh'd wish to remain his Drudge. Besides, He is not an amiable Man—& for you, who are not needy, needlessly to demean y'rsclf to such a one, I think it is not right. I have almost suspected you of Flattery in y'r Acc't of Billy Jacksou—for He cannot be angry with Me now for telling you, that He was ever reputed an idle Fellow. I had a p'rticular Pleasure in his coming to St. Bees, as I consider'd his com'g immediately from under my Care, in some Measure like

my former Trade, sending Him from the lower to ye Upper End of ye School. I have brought up 3 or 4 Scholars in Virg'a, who, I flatter myself, will give Me some tolerable Credit. One of them has been now almost a Year at ye College of W'm & Mary, The others are still with Me—reading some of Cicero's Works, Virgil & Gr: Test: Have I ever told you how closely I have been obliged to apply myself to these classical Gentry, ever since I last saw you? Still, however, I am but illy qualified for a School-master: & (*entre Nous*) it was this Considera'n alone, w'c made me refuse ye Grammar Master's Place at College, worth upwards of £200 sterl: p'r ann: w'c I might easily have had a while ago. A few Years more, & I hope to have done with it for ever. I hope ye School at St. Bees still flourishes—are not y'r own two little Boys admitted? Tommy, if I reckon aright, must be past his 7th year, last June or July. I shall have a Pleasure in hearing what Sort of Geniuses They are. You know, I have many romantic Notions—& I own This is One, that I think it w'd really make Me unhappy, sh'd I be so unfortunate as to have a son turn out a Dunce. I know I ought no more to be uneasy ab't a mean Capacity, than I sh'd for his having irregular Features, or an obliquity in his Person. There is not much Danger of it, I hope, sh'd He be born in Virg'a; for I assure You very gr't Dunces are almost as gr't a Rarity here as very gr't Geniuses are w'th you. It may be admitted, consistently enough w'th this asser'n that we have amongst us very few who shine as accomplish'd Scholars.

Have you lately read any of ye modern Publica'ns, w'c have greatly pleas'd you? I have had some of them, w'c are amusing enough. Awhile ago, I imported the Sermons of Massillon in 13 Vols: w'c I think are ye Best French ones I ever saw, but I have never had Time to make Use of One of Them. I am almost overstock'd w'th Books of this Kind. Pray, do You know of a better Transla'n of Montaigne's Essays, than this of Cotton's? He is a favourite Author w'th me, but certainly vilely translated & p'rhaps ye Original might be too much for Me. I have been obliged to write this in School, w'th a parcel of Boys ab't me, so

that I fancy you will find it a strange Jumbled rigmarole Story—
it will serve however to convince you, how sincerely

I am y'r most affectionate

Boucher.

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a, June 18th. 1766.

My dear Sir,

After being reduc'd to almost absolute Despair, at length I have been happy Enough to receive one more Letter from Saint Bees, which, short as it is, is so uncommou a Favour that I beg leave very particularly to thank you for it. It is impossible for Me to recollect which of ye many Letters I have wrote it is that you refer to, w'n you complain of my addressing you w'th Indifference. But, if there was really any proper Founda'n for such a Charge, I flatter myself you have not so learnt Me, as in Earnest to believe that, in any Period of my Life, I cou'd ever think of you with't the *warmest Glow of ye most ardent Fr'dship*. The Suspicion has certainly arisen f'm some Poverty in my Language, w'c must have fail'd in doing Justice to ye Feelings of my Heart. And in this Case I will allow you to treat w'th Severity a shallow Pate, but beg you will spare a Heart, whose highest Boast, Comfort and Virtue it is, that it has always w'th unabat'g Affec'n, sincerely lov'd & esteem'd you. True it is, I have oft complain'd of your unkind Treatment of me in regard to our Correspondence, and You have acknowledged that I had reason: indeed you have so often confess'd it, with't giving any Proofs of a Reformation that I own I have sometimes been led to imagin (and can you justly blame me) that a Correspondence w'th me was not a Matter you were very sollicitous about. You now, however, say it is—but w't more substantial Proof do you give of y'r being quite in Earnest in this assertion? This Letter, like every other I have rec'd f'm you since my last visit to England is just an Apology for y'r not writing, w'c you seem to expect will excuse you for one more Year, w'n p'rhaps you may snatch ano'r $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Hour to repeat the Apology. Is not this, my more

impartial Mrs. James, a fair State of the Case? And, if it be, has He a right to knit his Brows, & frown at my thus treating Him en Cavalier? Well, to be done wth this worthless Subject, will you promise to be a more punctual Correspondent? You know, with't my saying it, that I am, and is it not a shame for you, who have beyond all Comparison, ye advantage of me, in Point of Leisure, that I shou'd constantly and regularly write long Letters, w^c you never do, tho' I am naturally indolent, & you alert & industrious.

I have not yet heard a Syllable f'm my Fa'r respecting the Usher you mention. At present I am not very anxious about ye Matter, as to confess ye Truth, I am already more than half inclin'd entirely to have done wth ye Business. For, why shou'd I, who have neither Chick nor Child to provide for, longer plague myself wth ye most irksome & thankless of all Employments? You smile, Mrs. James, I see, at the self-sufficiency of ye G-man. I understand you, Madam, & stand corrected. You will, however, permit Me to resolve to *resign* in ab't one Colume more, w'n I inform you that ab't that Period, I fondly flatter myself I shall have leave once more to repose myself under y'r hospitable Roof. It is there & thereabouts I generally build my Castles, & I am unwilling to admit a Doubt that any unkindly Accident sh'd ever overturn such pleasing Superstructures, however visionary they may be. I propose writing to Mr. James at Plumpton by this Conveyance to request Him to engage for Me a Good honest smart Country Lad, in capacity of a Farmer, as I think such Things are more in his Way than yours, and also because I sh'd not so willingly have to do wth a Person who had formerly known either myself or my Family; an Objec'n you must not suspect to be founded in Pride, since it has a much more laudable Principle, That of Convenience. I shall mention to Him my Terms &c. & shou'd he happen to incur any Expence in ye Affair, I must beg y'r Leave to take the Liberty to direct Him to draw upon you for a Reimbursement of it, which I promise you I will be careful to remit to you upon the first Notice. This I am under a Necessity of doing, as I find after all my patient Endeavours to bear it, I can now no longer consent to have any further Dealings

w'th Mr. Fell. My last order for Books came in by this Capt'n Farish, & his Invoice, I believe, amounted to upwards of £8—but had you seen the Books, some of w'h are valuable, you must have curs'd me, had I not curs'd Him. They are absolutely worse bound than common Chapman Books usually are; & w't is more extraordinary they are always charged at the full advertised Price. I have been fortunate Enough to fall in with a very agreeable & sensible Correspondent in Glasgow, from whom I have now rec'd two Parcels of Books on infinitely better Terms than I ever did from Fell. I am chiefly sorry to break w'th Mr. Fell, as He was so convenient to forward my Letters, & do other such little Services for Me, and indeed He has generally been so obliging in these Respects, that it should not have been a little Matter w'c w'd have determined me to leave Him off. Shou'd You ever leave Cumberland, I sh'd then have no Correspondence in y'r County—but why should I regret it? for what is Cumberland to Me now more than Cornwall? Yes, there is Someth'g w'c, independent of Relations & Friendships, attaches Me even to its miry Plains & rugged Hills. And sh'd it ever happen, as now alas! it is probable it may, that I sh'd possess a small Pittance of Property in it, I am persuaded no Considera'ns whatever c'd ever induce Me to alienate it. This reminds Me of a request lately made to me in a very tender & aff't Letter f'm ye afflicted Widow of my ever lamented Brother. Painful as it must have been to a Female Delicacy, she thought, she says, Herself under a Necessity to inform Me that she was left w'th Child: & w't from a feeble Constitu'n, an indiff't state of Health, & an inconceivable Weight of Woe, she had Reason to apprehend, sh'd her Delivery be at all dangerous, it might be her Fate then to follow her good Husband to her Long Home. And, in such a case, w't at last must become of her Orphan Babe, sh'd it be brought into ye World alive? To me she has recommended it w'th such an Earnestness of Affec'n, in such pathetic and Grief-dictated Eloquence as has affected me more than it is possible for me to express. And as I am unfortunately so very distant, she further requests Me to apply to you, of whom, it seems, she has heard her Husband speak w'th Esteem & Affec'n, that You w'd enquire after it, &

provide for its safety ; as she hopes to leave it at least a Competency w^c may bring it up out of ye Reach of want, if not set it forward in ye World, in Possession of Independence. If she dies, she tells Me, she has ordered Copies of her Will to be immediately transmitted to You & Me. To Me there is Someth'ng uncommonly affect'g in this Applica'n, w^c I cannot but think not altogether founded in ye gloomy suggestions of melancholy Affliction : and tho' I hope there is little Probability of her Fears becoming true, sh'd it however so happen, I cannot doubt but you will interest Y^rself in so tender a Case, not only because I requested it of You by every Consider'n of Fr'dship, but because also it is so strong a Claim to y^t Humanity & Benevolence, w^c make so distinguished a Part of y^r Character. It wou'd be kind & generous in You & w'd be esteemed a very p^rticular Fav'r, were you to write to Her, offer'g any Assistance in y^r Power either to Herself or her Child. At least cou'd order Measures for its Safety.

I am much pleas'd to find y^r . . . Mr. Cockin is in so likely a Way of cutting a Figure in the World. I sh'd . . . glad if you have nominated me for a Subscriber, and cou'd I . . . List not yet clos'd, I w'd give you a List of a Dozen or Two of my Acquaintance, who might be induc'd to become Purchasers by ye Comp't of seeing th^r Names in Print. However, if Mr. Cockin is to be benefited by the sale, You may send Me $\frac{1}{2}$ a Dozen, if not, one will be suff't. I have some Reason to believe that I shall have as much Cash in Fell's Hands as w'd pay for Them : but, as he has still ano'r Order, I cannot yet estimate the Amount of it, so that I must request ye Fav'r of you to advance this sum for me, w^c I will remit to you immediately. I have ordered Fell to pay you. It gives me much pleasure to hear that You are so happy in an Usher & that the School continues to thrive. A removal to Hawkstead might, p^rhaps, have been more advantageous, but I hardly think it w'd have been quite so agreeable. I may be mistaken, but I think I remember writing a long Letter to Mrs. James, not very long ago ; so that, as she can have no Cause, she I hope, will not also charge Me with Indifference. No, Mr. James, never again admit a suspicion of

that Nature : for you must know it is impossible I sh'd deserve it. I am quite asham'd for having wrote by Capt'n Harrison to Dr. Hamilton that I had sent Him a Cask of *Snake Root*, w'c ye old Sinner promis'd me to take on Board, but either wilfully or heedlessly left. This Capt'n Fairish has now promis'd to bring it, but I cannot be certain that He will. Shou'd you see Dr. Hamilton, I will be obliged to you for mentioning this. He was very obliging to me in W'thaven. On further Considera'n, I will not yet awhile write to Mr. James ab't a Serv't, so that you need not mention it to Him.

God bless you & all ye Family

Jona'n Boucher.

A REVOLUTIONARY PURVEYOR.

[The descendants of William Smith, merchant of Baltimore, have deposited with the Society a collection of his papers consisting of inventories and administration accounts, copies of his accounts for supplies, correspondence with American Representatives and bankers in France, together with his narrative of the facts and circumstances in his own handwriting, which latter is herewith reproduced.

William Smith was born at Baltimore April 12, 1728. He was a Delegate to the Continental Congress 1777-1778; elected a Representative from Maryland to the first Congress as a Federalist, 1789-1791; appointed Auditor of the Treasury July 16, 1791, serving until November 27, 1791; died at Baltimore March 27, 1814. Mr. Smith had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Janet, married Josias Carvel Hall; the second, Mary, married Otho Holland Williams; and the third, Margaret, married Robert Smith, who was the Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.]

"When the fleets & Armies of his M^o C. Majesty were on the Coast of Am^a I was applied to by Mr H. the agent for the Royal Marine of france with the approbation of his Ex^y the french minister in the U. S. to provide the nec^y supplies

of provisions, demanded from the State of Maryland, to be delivered in the Chesapeake Bay. this service I cheerfully undertook & flatter myself executed to the satisfaction of all concerned, also purchased a number of the best horses this country afforded, to mount the cavalry or troops arrived at Rhode Island, often advancing my own money and credit. However ab^t the year 1786, from Mr. Holker's failure to pay the bal^e due me on the statement of my acco^{ts} furnished, I was under the necessity of commencing an action agst him in the gen^l court of the state of Mary^d. When auditors were appointed by the court, who were even named by Mr. Holker himself, and as they were men of respectability I made not objection. After a full hearing I obtained Judgment, against John Holker agent gen^l for the Royal Marine of france for the sum of 9368..9..7. curr^t money of Maryland, with int^t at 6 pct untill paid, in discharge of which he passed to me his Bills of Ex^c on Mons. Boudard de St. James treasurer gen^l for the Royal Marine of his M^o Christian Majestys colonies.

On the 22^d of June 1787 I transmitted those bills to Mess^{rs} J. J. Berard & C^{ie} L'Orient with directions to Apply for payment; advising that this debt arose on Supplies furnished and delivered by me for the use of the Marine of france &c, for the years 1779, 80, & 81, at the same time I transmitted for the information of the minister of france, the correspondence passed betwixt Mr H & myself, relative to this subject, as well as Mr H letters to the minister of france & Mons. Boudard, to explain the nature of this transaction, also a letter from Mr H to Mons. de Cartries which fully explains the Justness of my claim for payment. I also directed Mess^{rs} Berard not to return those bills under protest to me if not promptly paid, because Mr H having become bankrupt, I could have no remedy against him & because I relied on the honor of the french nation for payment. Mess^{rs} Berard advised me from time to time that they had presented agreeable to my orders those bills, that they had hopes & expectations from time to time of their acceptance, & so they were continued untill the revolution in france, from which time I did not renew my application.

May 19th 1795, when through Mr Randolph, then sec^y of State for the U. S. I transmitted to Col^o Monroe in Paris a copy of the Jud^t. obtained by me against Mr Holker, agent gen^l for the Marine of france in Am^a during the late war with directions that the Mess^{rs} Berard should deliver over to Mr Monroe the Bills aforesaid, with all the papers & documents which accompanied them.

I have been informed that those documents were delivered by Col^o. Monroes orders to Mr Skipwith, from which time I have made no further application, untill June 15, 1803. I wrote to Mr Skipwith to renew my dem^d for payment expecting under the Louisiana claim might possibly be rec^d but rec^d for answer that that fund was appropriated for discharge of different claims. Since which I have waited patiently, in hopes that one day the honor of the french Nation *when tranquility was restored*, would do Justice to an individual, who if this debt was paid, has suffered much for a wish to promote the views of the french Nation, and the prosperity of his own Country. Mr Holker now in this country would I have no doubt, testify in the strongest terms to the Justness of my claim. From a lapse of 25 or 26 years the above from memory is the most correct state I am able to give. If of any use I can still obtain from the gen^l Court of Maryland. at bottom is the Number & specific sums of the several bills drawn on Mons. Boudard de St. James, treasurer for the Royal Marine of france in Am^a.

W. SMITH.

April 8, 1808.

No. 1.	23,674,,2.0
2.	14,069,,3.5
3.	20,145,,10.0
4.	11,881,,2.0
5.	20,000,,0.0
6.	15,000,,0.0
7.	15,964,,14.0
8.	10,426,,5.0

131,158,,16.5

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 196.)

[Liber A., Land Office Records.]

24^o January 1648.

[245] I doe hereby assigne all my right and title in 100 Acres of land due to mee Vppon Record vnto Thomas Petite Witnes my hand the day and yeare aboue Written.

Nicle Cossin.

Anno dni 1649.

[246] Tho: Petite demandeth 100 Acres due to him by Assignm^t from Walter Cotterill 9^o die April.

This day Walter Cotterell came and demanded 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno dni 1640. And the same day hee assigned over his right & title to the said 100 Acres to Thomas Petite.

Signd

Walt. Cotterell

The same day a warrant issued to the Surveyor to lay out 450 Acres for Tho: Petite on Patomeck River neere Cedar point return by Michael. next.

[248] The deposicōn of Thomas Pasmore aged 65 yeares or thereabouts being sworne and deposed the fourth day of May Anno 1644 before Mr John Trussell Comāder of the County Northumberland vppon the south side of Patomeck in the Collony of Virginia saith. That Cap^t Leonard Calvert late Governor of Maryland freely gave to this deponent One thousand Acres of land for him to take vpp for this deponents vse for ever to him this depon^t and his heires or Administrators Nowe soe it is this deponent tooke vpp and made cheife of the said thousand Acres of land where Thomas Sterman of Maryland now liveth where this depon^t built and cleered and seated, And after this depon^t had made one Cropp vppon part of the said land this

depon^t being in the aforesaid Governors House, the Governor said, here comes my Tenant, this deponent answered I am free and noe Tennt, but said the Governor you will pay acknowledgm^t, this depon^t answered, Yes I will acknowledg that you gave mee this land. Soe much this depon^t can say and noe more.

Thomas Pasmore his mark.

Jurat coram me. John Trussell.

By the Governor and Commissioners of Maryland. Whereas Thomas Pasmore of Virginia is desirous and doth intend transport himself and his ffamily into the Province of Maryland and to become a member of this Collony. These are for his better incouragement to promise and assure the said Thomas Pasmore that hee shall have one thousand Acres of land in the said Province to him and his heires for ever in such convenient place as the said Thomas Pasmore and Cap^t Henry fleet shall make choise of. Given at St Maries the six and twentieth day of June Anno dni one thousand six hundred thirty fower.

Leonard Calvert, Jerom Hawley, Tho: Cornwaleys.

[250] 7^o April Gabriell Ozier demands 100 Acres of land due to him . . . for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 100 Acres.

7^o April. Thomas Phillips demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647. War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

7 April. John Lancellott demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

1^m May. George Saughier demands 400 Acres of land for himselfe his wife and three children whom hee transported into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

1^o May. Thomas Hamper demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out 350 Acres of land for Richard Bennett on the north side of the Creeke that runns northward beyond M^r Neales.

M^r Clarke my love remembred vnto you hoping in God you are in good health as I am at p^esent M^r Clarke I desire you to make appeare before the Secretary my right of land for I have assigned over all my right and title to George Akerick soe having nothing else I rest yo^{rs} to command

Teste James Walker.

Christopher Russell.

30^{mo} May. Georg Akerick demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and his wife into this Province in Anno 1647 and 100 Acres more by Assignm^t from Christopher Russell.

30^{mo} May. Phillipp Auther demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same vppon the East Side of Wicocomoco River.

30^{mo} May. Willm Hungerford demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same vppon the East side of Wicocomico River.

30^{mo} May. James Walker demandeth 50 Acres of land due to him having beene servant in this Province to M^r Thomas Gerrard 4 yeares expired three yeares since.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 50 Acres to James Walker vppon the East side of Wicocomico River.

30^{mo} May. John Shancks demands 50 Acres of land having beene servant to M^r Thomas Gerrard eight yeares within this Province w^{ch} time of service ended about Christmas last.

30^{mo} May. James Hare demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

30 May. M^r Richard Browne demandeth 200 Acres of land

for transporting himself & his wife into this Province in July last.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same 200 Acres to Mr Browne vpon the East side of Wicocomico River.

[251] 1^o. Junis. Richard Ware demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province Anno 1645. Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same on the west side of St Georges River.

2^{da} Junis. L^t Richard Bancks demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646. Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out the same at Poplar Hill.

2^{da} Junis. James Johnson demands 100 Acres of land for his owne transportacōn into this Province in Anno 1647, and 100 Acres for transportacōn of John Elliott his servant in Anno 1642.

2^{da} Junis. Anthony Rawlins demandeth 250 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and one Child into this Province in Anno 1645 and 50 Acres due to Richard Cox deceased in respect of his service to Mr Copley whose time of Service expired about 5 or six yeares since whose Executor the said Rawlins is, and by the Assignem^t of Cap^t John Price acknowledged before the Governor 50 Acres due to the said Cap^t Price in respect of his owne transportacōn into this Province about eight or nyne yeares since, and 50 Acres more due to him the said Rawlins as servant to Mr Justinian Snowe in this Province whose time of service ended about 10 yeares since and confirmed by Mr Gerrard in Court.

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out to Anthony Rawlins 400 Acres of land . . . vpon Patuxent River over against Saka-wakitt or vpon Wicocomico River.

[256] Jan: 15th. 1648.

Laid out for Cap^t William Hawley a pcell of land lyeing on the south side of Patuxent River bounding on the north and West with the said River and a Lyne drawne from the

head of a Branch in the said River called Hawleyes Branch South west and by West into St Valentines River, on the South with the said River On the East with a Creeke in Patuxent River called St James Creeke and with a Lyne drawne from the head of the said Creeke south southeast into Chesepeack Bay, and with the said Bay vnto a parcell of land commonly called Scruttons Plantacōn conteyning and nowe laid out for fower thousand two hundred and fifty Acres of land more or lesse.

March 8th. 1648. Laid out for Willm Eltonhead gent a pcell of land, lyeing neere the mouth of Patuxent River Bounding on the West with the land of Cap^t Willm Hawley and a Creeke called St James Creeke, on the north with Patuxent River, on the East and South with the Bay of Chesepeack conteyning and nowe laid out for Two thousand Acres bee it more or lesse.

March 12th 1648. Laid out for Anthony Rawlins Planter a pcell of land called Whit Birch ffreehold lyeing on the south side of Trinity Creeke Bounding on the North with the said [257] Creeke and with a Lyne drawne East from the head of a Hollowe called St Anthonies Hollowe into the Common Path of St Michaells Hundred, and nowe laid out for One Hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 14th 1648. Laid out for Richard Bancks planter a parcell of land lyeing in Popler Hill Creeke. Bounding on the West with the land of John Courts and ffrancis Pope, on the South with the said Creeke, on the East with the land of the said Bancks formerly granted, on the north with a Lyne drawne West from the land of the said Bancks vnto Courts Runne Conteyning and nowe laid out for One Hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 15th 1648.

Laid out for Lt. Willm Evans and John Jarbo planters a parcell of land lyeing in Brettons Bay Bounding on the West

with the said Bay on the north with the land of John Grimsdich, on the south with the land of Richard Nevett, on the East with a Lyne drawne North from the exterior of the said Nevett land vntill it intersect a pararell drawne from the land of the said Grimsdich Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 22th 1648.

Arthurs-Hope.

Laid out for ffrancis Poesy and John Burlane planters a parcell of land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomoco River neere Neales Creeke, Bounding on the South with a Creeke called Poesys Creeke on the West with a fresh Runne falling into the said Creeke called Poseys Runne on the East with a fresh Runne falling into the said Creek called Burlanes ffresh, on the north with a Lyne drawne West from the head of Burlands ffresh, vntill it intersect a pararell drawne from Poeseyes Runne Conteyning and nowe laid out for seaven hundred Acres more or lesse whereof three hundred was assigned them by Thomas Ashbrooke.

July 3^d. 1649. Laid out for William Stiles of the Newtowne planter a parcell of land lyeing in the head of a Creeke of Brettons Bay called Nevett Creeke Bounding on the north with the said Creeke and Swampt, on the East with a fresh and Swampt called dorrells Swampt, on the West with the land in the occupacōn of John Jarbo and William Evans, on the south with a Lyne drawne West from a marked Oake in the head of Dorrells Swampt called Stiles Oake vntill it intersect a pararell [257] drawne from the land of the said Jarbo and Evans Conteyning and nowe laid out for one hundred Acres.

[260] 23^o Junis. ffrancis Posey demands 100 Acres of land for transporting into this Province a servant hee bought of Edward Budden of Virginia Anno 1646.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 100 Acres for ffrancis Posey vppon Wicokomico River r 1^o Novembr.

A Grant of Land } To all psons to whom these p^esents shall
 to Jo: Sheircliffe } come greeting Knowe ye that wee for and
 in consideracōn that John Sheircliffe did transport himselfe
 into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1646, by
 these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfcoffe
 vnto the said John Sheircliffe All that parcell of land scituate
 lyeing and being in the Newtowne, Bounded on the east with
 the land formerly granted to Richard Hills and a Creeke called
 Piccomow Creeke, on the south with Patomeck River, on the
 West with a Creeke called Broad Creeke, and on the north
 with the land formerly granted to John Nunne nowe in the
 possion of the said John Sheircliffe conteyning and laid out
 for one hundred Acres. Given at St Maries vnder our great
 Seale of our said Province of Maryland the first day of June
 Anno dni one thousand six hundred forty and nyne.

[261] A Grante of Land to William Tompson.

Vppon the amendm^t of the Survey of this Land the Certift^t
 is returned as followeth. To the ho^{ble} &c. 8^o. January 1649

Laid out for Willm Tompson a peell of land lyeing on the
 East Side of St Clemens Bay in Patomeck River. Bounding
 on the West with a Creeke of the said Bay called Tompsons
 Creeke by a Lyne drawne Northeast and by North into the
 Woods over the Hills from a marked Oake at the head of a
 ffresh for the length of one hundred and twentie perches to
 a marked Oake standing vpon the Hills, on the East with the
 said Hills, on the south with a ffresh Runne called St Andrewes
 ffresh contayning and nowe laid out for Two hundred and
 fifty Acres be it more or lesse.

A Grant of Land to Walter Pakes.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that Geoffry
 Oliver hath assigned over to Walter Pakes 100 Acres of land
 due to the said Oliver for transporting himself into this Pro-
 vince in Anno 1646 . . . and by these presents for vs and
 our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Walter

Pakes his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing on the South side of Nevetts Creeke in Brettons Bay Bounded [261] on the north with the said Creeke on the east and south with a ffresh Runne called Styles Runne, on the West with a Pathway called the vpper Path of the New Towne . . . and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

A Grant of land to Anthony Rawlins.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn That Thomas Pasmore hath assigned over to Anthony Rawlins planter 100 Acres of land due to the said Pasmore for transporting one Henry Baker a servant into our said Province of Maryland as appears vppon record within our said Province And that hce the said Anthony Rawlins may bee the better enabled to doe vs and our heires acceptable service within our said Province Have by and with the advise of our trusty and welbeloved Willm Stone Esq^r our Leivetennt of our said Province and according to the tenor of our Lrēs vnder our hand and Seale bearing date at Portsmouth in the Realme of England the eight day of August 1636 and recorded in the Secretaries Office of our said Province by these presents doe give grant vnto the said Anthony Rawlins his heires and Assignes all that pcell of land called White Birch freehold lyeing on the south side of Trinity Creeke. . . .

[262] Vppon the back side of this Grant is endorsed as followeth vis.

Knowe all men by these p^esents that I Joane Rawlings wife to the late deceased Anthony Rawlings doe freely assigne and turne over my full right and title of this said Patent vnto Thomas Simmons and Michaell Crauley to them their heires Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} & Assignes forever In witnes whereof I haue herevnto sett my hand this 14th day of Aprill Anno dni 1652.

Teste

Willm Edde his marke

Tho. Junes.

Joane Rawlings

her | mark

[263] A Grant of land to L^t Richard Bancks.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that L^t. Richard Bancks transported himself into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1646 . . . by these p^esents . . . doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said L^t Richard Bancks his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing in Popler Hill Creeke Bounding on the west with the land of John Courts and ffrancis Pope, . . .

A Grant of land to Stephen Salmon.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that our deare brother Leonard Calvert Esq^r our late Leivetennt of our said Province of Maryland deceased did in his lyfe tyme grant vnto Stephen Salmon planter 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into our said Province in the yeare 1646 . . . doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Stephen Salmon his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing on the West side of Brettons Bay and nowe laid out for fifty Acres more or lesse.

A Grant of land to ffrancis Poesey.

Know ye that wee for and in consideracōn that ffrancis Poesey did transport himself into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1640 . . . as also one Joseph Gregory his servant and that one John Knott hath assigned to the said Poesey 100 Acres of land due to him for transporting himself into the said Province in Anno 1643 and one John Villaine hath assigned to him 100 Acres more due to him for his transportacōn in Anno 1646, and that the said Poesey hath 300 Acres more due to him by Assignem^t from Thomas Ashbrooke as appeares vppon Record . . . doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said ffrancis Poesey and John Burlane Planters All that pcell of land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomoco River neere neales Creeke . . . and nowe laid out for seaven hundred Acres more or lesse.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

[Executive Archives.]

GOVERNOR HENRY TO CHARLES CARROLL AND EDWARD LLOYD.

10 June, 1798.

Dear Edward

I expect that you have received your appointment as aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, with the rank of major. Altho I do not see any immediate call for a military dress; yet as soon as it is convenient, I request that you may be equipt in this respect.

The coat blew faced with buff, the waistcoat and breeches also of buff. The coat full made. Boots of full length. Spurs and a cocked hatt with the usual cockade of black. Two epaulettes and a small sword. A Horse well broke.

If a degree of ardour could be infused into the militia, it would give me pleasure to attend their meetings. This spirit has made its appearance here and there, and I trust and expect from my experience of my Countrymen, that its progress will at least be as rapid as the approach of war, which now appears to be inevitable.

I had flattered myself that after a short period, the tranquillity of our Country and the prosperous condition of its public affairs both at home and abroad, would have left every man happy under his own vine and fig tree. The change that is now likely to take place will be felt by many and lamented by all. To me it will be extremely oppressive. Bad health and other considerations for a length of time, has rendered the hurry of the world extremely odious. It was my anxious wish to pass the residue of my time in the innocent and useful

employments of a country life; but circumstanced as I now am, I am bound for a period to mingle in the busy scene, and if during its continuance I can be useful to you it will afford me real pleasure.

Were I to communicate dear Edward, all that occurs to me upon the present occasion it would exceed the bounds of a letter.

My principal motive in appointing you one of my aids, in the present interesting and alarming crisis of our public affairs, is to hold you up in an amiable and useful point of view to your fellow citizens, and in some degree to promote your future prospects; for I will not suffer myself for a moment to think, that you consent to be an idle and unconcerned spectator in the approaching scene.

You have a part, Dear Sir, to act; I hope a very conspicuous one, either in the civil or military affairs of your Country. The former is the path in which I should wish to see you walk. You however with the aid of your friends council must decide this point. As soon as the decision is made, recollect that you have no time to lose. Genius alone and unaided, however strong, will not enable you to discharge the various duties of civil Society, especially y^t of a Legislator, with honor to yourself and advantage to the Country. Your time must therefore be sedulously employed, always remembering that your obligations to serve the Country increases in proportion to the rank and fortune with which you are blessed.

That you may be an able, useful and conspicuous ornament to your Country is the wish of

J^N^O HENRY.

[Endorsed "Copy of a letter to Lloyd and Carroll, June 10."]

PETITION OF WM. CUMMING.

To Their Excellency's the Governor and Council of Maryland

Permit us to represent to you the circumstances of William

Cummings an antient Inhabitant of Frederick County who was fined by the Justices of Frederick County the Sum of twenty five Pounds upon a presentmt.^t. made by a certain Benjamin Riddle for drinking the King of Englands Health, we are induced to trouble Your Excellency's on this occasion from having facts discovered, and being fully satisfied of their Truth, which were to the Court unknown at the time they assessed the Fine, the annexed Deposition alone we trust will fully satisfy you of the propriety of the present address, this is not the only reason it is also well known to us that the only Evidence on the part of the prosecution (to wit the said Benj^a. Riddle) had at the time of the presentment made g^s for some time before a great quarrel with the said W^m. Cumming, it is further ascertained that the said W^m. Cumming, did so little apprehend any danger of being fined that he directed in his absence to have the presentment Submitted to the Bench, without summoning a single Witness in his behalf which was accordingly done, that had either the Witness for W^m. Cummings been present, or the annexed Deposition produced to the Court the fine if any would have been very inconsiderable it appears by the Records of the County that a Case has been already Issued against W^m. Cummings for the fine above mentioned which is returned N. E. to March Court and that unless Your Excellency's will be pleased to interpose the Fine which is very heavy must be levied. We therefore recommend the said William Cummings as a fit object of your Clemency, and hope that you will be pleased to remit the Fine imposed on him, we are with all respect

Y^r. Excellency's
Obed^t. Serv^{ts}.

Tho^s. Gantt, Junior
Jacob Young

Upton Sheredine
W^m. Beatty
Henry Darnall
W. M. Beall

The Deposition of Nicholas Hobbs of Frederick County Farmer Aged 36 years or thereabouts who being sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God deposeth and sayeth, that on a Warrant being Granted against Benjamin Riddle and others; on the Complaint of William Cumming for an Assault and Battery, he this Deponant was deputed to serve the said Warrant which he did and that on having them before the majistrate, to answer the Complaint he this Deponant well Remembers that the said Riddle nor either of the partie alledged any such thing against the said Cumming, as he was afterwards presented for by the said Riddle in Frederick County Court. That after the said Riddle had been to the Grand Jury for the purpose of presenting said Cummings, as this Deponant apprehends, he this deponant was talking with said Riddle on the Subject, when said Riddle declared to this Deponant that he was in Liquor or Drunk at the time he had Mr. Cumming in Custody & carrying him to town, and that he did not know, being in Liquor, what he did at the time. That he should not have concerned himself with said Cumming if he said Riddle had not been set on by a parcell of Dutch people, that he was sorry for what had past and hoped he this Deponant would not think hard of him said Riddle.

Taken by and before me
this 21st. day of March 1783.

Nich^s. Hobbs

Upton Sheredine

In Frederick County Court 3^d. Sept. 1783.

These are to certify that William Cumming of the said County was presented at August Court 1781 for Drinking a Health to King George by Information of Benjamin Riddle. That the said Cumming at November Term last past appeared by Council and submitted the same presentment and was fined Twenty five pounds Current money, for which Execution hath Issued &c.

Signed by Order of the Court
W^m. Ritchie Clk.

Annapolis, 5th. Jany. 1781.

Sir:—

My feelings are so exceedingly hurt by the difficulties I have met with in passing my accounts, that I am compelled to request the favor of your Excy. to appoint a new Comry of purchases for Charles County; who perhaps may give more satisfaction than it has been in the power of

Your Excy's most Hbl. sevt.

DANIEL JENIFER.

P. S. Your Excy will be so obliging as to order the Bal of the Cash, Beeves, and wheat into the hands of the new Commissary.

Frederick Town, Nov. 13th 1781.

Sir

In my last I inform'd you that I believed our new Emission of money wou'd soon be in free circulation upon my most Sanguine hopes it wou'd be the Case I desired A Sum might be sent in order to procure Shoes and Hats and in Consequence the Sum of five Hundred pounds was sent which I rec'd since it came to hand, it got so much out of credit, I cannot dispose of it for anything Except One hundred pounds Ive laid out for Hatts, which is not delivered but will in a few days and soon as possible after will forward them to Annapolis. Inclos'd you have Henry Shells Acceptance of his pardon.¹ I am with the greatest respect

your Excellency's

very Hble. Sevt.

CHRIS EDELEN.

[His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq., Governor of Maryland.]

¹ See this *Magazine*, Vol. 6, p. 39.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF MARYLAND
DURING THE PROVINCIAL PERIOD.¹

BERNARD C. STEINER.

1. *William Claiborne*, under a trading commission dated May 16, 1631 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 20), settled at Kent Island August 17, 1631 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 32), and governed it under the authority of Virginia.

2. *Leonard Calvert*, commissioned by his brother, Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, —, 1633; given instructions as "Deputy Governor" November 13, 1633 (Calvert Papers, i. 131); arrived in Maryland with colonists March 25, 1634; recommissioned April 15, 1637 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 49), as "Lieutenant General, Admiral, Chief Captain and Commander," September 4, 1642 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 109), and September 6, 1644 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 152): deposed in February, 1645. During absences from the Province he left the following persons in charge of the government: April 1, 1638 (he went to Virginia for a short time), Mr. John Lewger, the Secretary (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 71; Lewger had been left in charge of affairs at St. Mary's when Calvert went to Kent Island in February 1637/8, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 64); May 27, 1638 to August 14, 1638 Captain Thomas Cornwalley (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 74, 4, Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 41); May 8, 1641 to July 10, 1641 (he went to Virginia) Captain Thomas Cornwalley (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 98, 99); April 11, 1643 (Was he away June 23, 1642? 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 103) to September 1644 (he went to England)

¹ A preliminary publication of this list was made in *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. XXII, 1898, at page 98.

Captain Giles Brent (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 130. The appointment was ratified by the Proprietary July 14, 1643, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 135, and the powers were extended on November 16, 1643, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 139. As to his powers while locum-tenens see 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 217); September 30, 1644 (for a short time to his "well beloved cosin") to November 16, 1644, William Brainthwayt (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 160, 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 286), Brainthwayt was sworn on October 3.

3. *Edward Ingle* usurped the government in February, 1645, and ruled for some months.

4. *Anarchy* from middle of 1645 to July, 1646. During this period the Council chose *Captain Edward Hill* as Governor. 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 189 (Calvert was in England during this interregnum. 1 Md. Arch. Ass. 268).

5. *Captain Edward Hill*, appointed by Calvert in Virginia, whither he had fled, July 30, 1646 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 172. The appointment was illegal, as Hill was not a Councillor; 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 220, vide 1 Md. Arch. Ass. 266, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 172, 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 322, 423, 332, 389).

6. *Leonard Calvert*, restored in the fall of 1646 (1 Md. Arch. Ass. 210), died June 11, 1647 (4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 312, 314, 315), naming his successor by word of mouth.

7. *Thomas Greene*, named by Leonard Calvert June 9, 1647 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 187). Captain Hill protested, claiming that when the Governor was out of the Province he had been named Governor by the Council (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 188). Apparently Greene was not commissioned by the Proprietary. He disclaimed to be a judge in testamentary causes. He was Governor as late as March 1648/9. 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 515.

8. *William Stone*, commissioned by the Proprietary, June 9, 1647 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 187) was in office as early as April 26, 1649 (4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 503). Formerly of Northumberland County, Virginia, he was made Governor, partly because he promised to bring over five hundred colonists.

On his temporary departures from the Province, he named the following men to act as Governor, May 2, 1649, (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 231): Thomas Greene and in case of his refusal Thomas Hatton; September 20, 1649 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 242) to January 25, 1649/50 (4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 538. Greene was acting as Governor on November 19, 1649. 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 531) the same persons; May 22, 1650 to June 25, 1650 Thomas Hatton (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 255, 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 23).

9. *Richard Bennett, Edmund Curtis, and William Claiborne*, Parliamentary Commissioners, took possession of the government March 29, 1652 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 272). Robert Brooke was President of the Council (vide 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 257).

10. *William Stone*, restored by the Parliamentary Commissioners June 28, 1652 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 276), and ordered to issue writs in the name of the "Keeper of the Liberties of England." He ordered writs to run in the Proprietary's name on March 2, 1653/4 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 300), and was deposed by the Commissioners. He acted as Governor on July 16, 1654 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 398).

11. Captain *William Fuller, Richard Preston, William Durand, Edward Lloyd, John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard Wells, and Richard Ewen or Ewing*; Commissioners appointed by the Parliamentary Commissioners July 22, 1654 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 313). To this list were added *Sampson Waring, William Parker and William Parrott* who sat on December 5, 1654 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 407, vide 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 317) Captain *Robert Sly*, April 24, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 412), *Thomas Mears or Marsh* on June 26, 1655 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 316. 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 419); *Woodman Stockley* on October 5, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 423) *Michael Brooke* on December 26, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 430) *John Potts* on August 13, 1655 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 317) *Philip*

Morgan, William Ewens, Thomas Thomas, Philip Thomas, Samuel Withers, and Richard Woolman all appointed by Provincial Court in March 1656/7 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 493); [On September 25, 1657, Lloyd, Hatch and Brooke were designated as Commissioners of the Quorum, 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 529, from January 1655 until the battle of March 25, 1655 William Stone claimed power under Baltimore's instructions].

12. *Josias Fendall* commissioned by the Proprietary July 10, 1656 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 323) was charged with assuming a pretended power from Captain William Stone October 5, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 427), on September 24, 1657, he took oath not to be a disturber of the present government until there be a full determination ended in England of all matters relating to this government (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 463). Fuller and the other Commissioners formally surrendered the government to him March 24, 1657/8 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 340). While absent from the Province, June 18, 1657, to February 26, 1657/8, Fendall appointed *Luke Barber* to administer the government (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 332).

13. *Philip Calvert*, brother of the Proprietary, commissioned by him June 24, 1660. He was administering the government as early as October, 1660 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 392).

14. *Charles Calvert*, son and heir of the Proprietary, commissioned by him September 14, 1661 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 439), was exercising authority before the end of November (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 441), was recommissioned February 16, 1665/6 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 543 and 15 Md. Arch. Coun. 1), and succeeded his father as third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary on November 30, 1675 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 243). He left the Province probably in May, 1669, and returned before November 7, 1670. At his departure he left his uncle, Philip Calvert, the Chancellor, in charge of the Province, probably without a commission (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 49-56). On July 20, 1670, he appointed Philip Calvert, Wil-

liam Calvert, Jerome White, and Baker Brooke "Deputies and Commissioners" in charge of the Province (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 66).

15. *Cecilius Calvert*, infant son and heir of the Proprietary, commissioned June 16, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 105); left as nominal Governor by Charles, third Lord Baltimore, on his departure from the Province in June, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 92-94). The government was actually carried on by *Jesse Wharton*, Deputy Governor, until his death in July, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 118), and by *Thomas Notley*, Deputy Governor, after that event. Notley was named by Wharton as his successor on July 27, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 112).

16. *Thomas Notley*, commissioned by the Proprietary October 14, 1676, died before 1681 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 281, 15 Md. Arch. Coun. 133).

17. *Charles Calvert*, third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary governed in person from 1679 (he was in Maryland as early as January 8,—15 Md. Arch. Coun. 211) until May, 1684 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 405-407).

18. *Benedict Leonard Calvert*, infant son and heir of the Proprietary, left as nominal Governor, 1684 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 406). The power was in the hands of the Council: Vincent Lowe, Henry Darnall, William Digges, William Burgess, Nicholas Sewall, Edward Pye, Clement Hill, Henry Coursey, and Henry Lowe (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 457).

19. *William Joseph*, commissioned by the Proprietary, President of the Council July 23, 1688 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 42); took charge of government October 3, 1688 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 41); surrendered to the revolutionists August 1, 1689 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 108).

20. *John Coode*, *Henry Jowles*, *Kenelm Cheseldyne*, *John Kurling* or *Purling* or *Turling*, *John Campbell*, *Ninian Beall*, *Humphrey Warren*, Committee of the Protestant Freemen, seized the government August 1, 1689.

21. *Convention of the Freemen of Maryland* August 22, to September 4, 1689 (13 Md. Arch. Ass. 241).

22. *Anarchy* for a short time after the adjournment of the Convention, as it provided for no central power (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 111).

23. *John Coode* signs himself Commander-in-Chief September 22, 1689, by what authority is unknown (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 89, 123), and acts as Governor until April, 1690.

24. *Provincial Convention*, April, 1690.

25. *John Coode* and a committee of two from each county appointed by the Convention (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 191) April, 1690, to August, 1690.

26. *Nehemiah Blakistone* left by Coode as his successor August, 1690, while Coode goes to England (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 206).

27. *Sir Lionel Copley*, commissioned by William and Mary as Royal Governor March 12, 1690/1 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 235), arrived in Maryland and assumed authority April 6, 1692 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 306). He died in Maryland after August 25, 1693.

28. *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, Secretary of the Province and President of the Council (in spite of the fact that Copley had suspended him from office) August to September 25, 1693 (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 60).

29. *Sir Edmund Andros*, Governor of Virginia (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 62) September 25, 1693 came and took possession, though his commission, dated March 3, 1692, authorized him so to do, in the event of Copley's absence and Nicholson's death and the reverse was the case (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 300).

30. *Colonel Nicholas Greenbury*, President of the Council, left in power by Andros (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 65).

31. *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, reinstated as President, returned in May, 1694 (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 65).

32. *Francis Nicholson*, (commissioned February 24, 1691/2 to succeed on Copley's death, 8 Md. Arch. Coun. 300). Commission dated February 10, 1693/4. Commission read

in Council July 26, 1694 (20 Md. Arch. Coun. 83; 19 Md. Arch. Ass. 25).

33. *Nathaniel Blakiston*, commission dated October 19, 1698. Commission read in Council January 2, 1698/9 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 51).

34. *Thomas Tench*, President of the Council, was Governor in Blakiston's absence. Blakiston left for England June 30, 1702. (See Council Proceedings June 26 and June 30, 1702. 25 Md. Arch. Coun. 125).

35. *John Seymour*, commission dated February 12, 1702/3. Commission read in Council April 12, 1704 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 174).

36. *Francis Jenkins*, senior member of the Council at the death of Governor Seymour, July 30, 1709, took no action.

37. *Edward Lloyd*, President of the Council. As Jenkins did not take any action upon Seymour's death, the Council appointed Lloyd, President.

38. *John Hart*, commissioned by the crown, January 17, 1713/14, arrived May 29, 1714; recommissioned by the Proprietary, May 30, 1715.

39. *Thomas Brooke*, President of the Council, May, 1720, when Hart went to England.

40. *Charles Calvert*, commissioned February 2, 1719/20; Presided at the Assembly of October, 1720.

41. *Benedict Leonard Calvert*, commission dated March 14, 1726/7. Commission read in Council and Oath taken July 3, 1727 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 468).

42. *Samuel Ogle*, Commission dated September 16, 1731. Commission read in Council and Oath taken December 7, 1731 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 549).

43. *Charles, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor*, present in Council December 11, 1732.

44. *Samuel Ogle*, Commission dated June 20, 1733. Commission read in Council and Oath taken July 11, 1733.

45. *Thomas Bladen*. Commission dated April 19, 1742. Commission read and Oath taken August 23, 1742.

46. *Samuel Ogle*. Commission dated October 3, 1746. Commission read and Oath taken March 16, 1746/7.

47. *Benjamin Tasker*. Ogle died May 3, 1752. Tasker took Oath May 4.

48. *Horatio Sharpe*. Commission dated March 17, 1753. Commission read and Oath taken August 10, 1753 (6 Md. Arch. Sharpe Papers 1).

49. *Robert Eden*, commissioned August 1, 1768, arrived June 5, 1769.

50. *Richard Lee*, President of the Council from May 28 to November 8, 1774, when Eden was in England, and from June 23, 1776 to July 4, 1776.

FRIENDS IN CECIL COUNTY.

(Contributed by Miss Amy Eleanor Hull.)

In the Land Records of Cecil County, book 1, p. 153, may be found the following interesting petition of the "Friends" of that section.

"To the Justices of Cecill County in Court Setting. The Petition of Severall friends of the county aboves^d To y^o is that y^o will be pleased pursuant to an Act of Parlement Granted the first yeare of King William and Queene Mary that their Meeting house by the Rode Side att the head of a branch of Steel pone Creek May be entered or Regystered in the County Records and yo^r Petecioners Shall pray for yo^r Eternall happiness.

Geo. Warner, James Barber, James Kelly, Mathew Pope, Jn^o Beck, James Coursey,* Wm. Bailey, Edw^d Beck etc.

Dated from our Meeting the 27th day of the ninth month in the year of.our Lord God 1696.

* Afterwards known as James Corse.

THE DUNN FAMILY OF KENT COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. ROBERT DUNN,¹ the ancestor of this family, came to Maryland in 1649 and settled on Kent Island, which at that time was in Kent County. 22 March 1649/50, Robert Dunn of the Isle of Kent assigns to William Body of the same place, his right to 100 acres of land due for his transport into the Province an^o 1649 (Kent Co., Lib. A, fol. 2). He was one of the representatives for Kent County in the Maryland Assembly in 1663 (*Md. Archives*, i, 460), and in 1669 (*ib.* ii, 157), and was a Justice for the County 1664-1669 (*Md. Archives*, iii, 512; v, 37). On the 5th of April 1652 he swore allegiance to the Commonwealth of England (*Old Kent*, p. 60), and he held the office of Clerk of the County before 1669 (*ib.* 220). He was commissioned High Sheriff 1 May 1673 and held office until his death, Thomas Marsh, his successor, being commissioned 15 June 1676 (Lib. C. D., fol. 87, 111, 149). Robert Dunn's wife was named Joan, and in 1665 she joined her husband in a deed. 29 Sept. 1665, Robert Dunn of the Isle of Kent and Joan his wife convey to William Granger of the same place, one half of a tract of 200 acres formerly granted to William Porter on Parson's Creek, Vaughan's Bay (Kent Co., Lib. A, fol. 160). The Kent County register of burials shows that Robert Dunn died 12 May 1676, and in Testamentary Proceedings (viii, 71) is the following entry:—18 May 1676, Joane Dunn of Kent County exhibited the will of Robert Dunn, late of Kent County deceased, and craved a commission to prove the same. The will, however, does not appear upon record and is probably lost. 10 April 1677, was filed the inventory of Robert Dunn late of Kent County, deceased (Inv. and Acc'ts, iv, 48); and 26 July 1679, Joane Workman, executrix of the said Robert Dunn, rendered her account of the said deceased's estate (*ibid.* vi, 210). In the interval she had become the wife of Anthony Workman of

Kent Co., and she was living in 1692, but probably died not very long after. 27 January 1691/2, Anthony Workman and Joan his wife convey to John Oulson, planter, Cooper's Quarter, 50 acres, on Kent Island (Kent Co., Lib. B., fol. 317). Anthony Workman died in September or October 1708, and names in his will his wife Susanna, so that he married again after the death of Joan. The dates of birth and death of Robert Dunn's children are taken from the Kent County register. By Joan his wife he had issue:—

- i. William Dunn,² d. an infant and was buried 19 May 1656.
- ii. Susanna Dunn, b. 21 July 1656.
- iii. Joan Dunn, b. 5 March 1660.
- iv. Rebecca Dunn, b. 26 July 1663.
- v. Alice Dunn, d. 9 August 1678.
2. vi. Robert Dunn, b. 1674; d. 1729.

2. ROBERT DUNN ² (*Robert* ¹) of Kent County was born in 1674, and died in 1729. The date of his birth is derived from a deposition wherein "Mr. Robert Dunn Sen^r." gives his age as 52 years in 1726 (Kent Co., Lib. J.S. no. 10, fol. 40); while the date of his death is furnished by the date of probate of his will. His parentage is proved by a deed recorded at Chestertown. 24 March 1695/6, Robert Dunn of Kent Co., Gent., and Mary his wife convey to Anthony Workman of said County, Gent., two tracts on Kent Island, viz:—one tract called North East Thicket, 200 acres, formerly taken up by John Russell, and from him descended to William Coursey, and by him assigned to Robert Dunn *father to the now vender*, as by patent, dated 6 August 1650, may appear; the other tract being 100 acres, formerly taken up by Henry Ashley and coming by several assignments to Robert Dunn as by patent, dated 6 August 1650, may appear &c. (Kent Co., Lib. M., fol. 35). Robert Dunn was elected Vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co., 5 April 1703, 29 March 1712, 30 March 1719 &c. (Vestry Book). In 1720 his two sons Robert and William Dunn occupied pew no. 28 in St. Paul's Church (*ibid.*). The will of Robert Dunn of Kent County, dated 30 Dec. 1710, was proved 28 Nov. 1729 (Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 877). It mentions testator's wife Mary; his sons Robert and William; his daughters Jane and Mary Dunn; and his brother James Harris. Robert Dunn was twice married. His first wife was Mary daughter of William Harris, and sister of James Harris,

whom he calls his "brother" in his will just quoted. She was buried, according to the St. Paul's register, 15 Dec. 1709. The second wife of Robert Dunn, also named Mary, survived him for nearly nine years. As "Mary Dunn of Kent County" she made her will 19 March, 1737, and it was proved 1 August 1738. She mentions her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Philip Davis; her grand-children Charles Ringgold, Hannah Blakiston, and Mary Blakiston (executrix); and her friend Vincent Hatcheson Senior. She was the widow of Robert Park (or Peark), who died in 1708, and they had two daughters, viz—*a*) Elizabeth Park (d. 1760), mar. 1°, 1705, Charles Ringgold, 2°, 1723, Philip Davis (d. 1749), *b*) Anne Park, mar. William Blakiston (d. 1737). It is quite evident that Mrs. Mary Park had no issue by Robert Dunn, her second husband.

Robert Dunn and Mary (Harris) his first wife had issue:—

3. i. Robert Dunn,³ b. 1693; d. 1745.
4. ii. William Dunn, buried May 1728.
- iii. James Dunn, bapt. 28 May 1699; d. young.
- iv. Jane Dunn, bapt. 1 March 1701.
- v. Mary Dunn.

NOTE. Dates of baptism and burial from register of St. Paul's, Kent Co.

3. ROBERT DUNN³ (*Robert*,² *Robert*¹) of Kent County, was born in 1693 and died in 1745. In a deposition, made in 1732, he gives his age as 39 years, and refers to "my father Robert Dunn" (Kent Co., Lib. J.S. no. 16, fol. 254). He represented his County in the Assembly 1722-1724, and in 1724 is styled "Captain" probably holding that rank in the county militia (ms. House Journals). From 1735 to 1745 he was one of the Justices and Commissioners for Kent County (Commission Book). He married Ann daughter of Michael Miller of Kent Co. (b. 1675; d. 1738) and Martha (d. 1746)) his wife. Ann Miller was born 4 February 1698 (St. Paul's register), and is mentioned in her father's will, dated 17 January, proved 10 February, 1738 (Kent Co., Lib. 2, fol. 85), as "my daughter Ann wife of Robert Dunn," her husband Robert Dunn being appointed one of the executors. Mrs. Ann Dunn may have died between this date (1738) and 1744, since her mother Mrs. Martha Miller in her will, dated 27 Nov. 1744, proved 5 April 1746 (Kent Co., Lib.

3, fol. 3), does not mention her daughter Ann, but only her "grand daughter Rebecca Wickes" who was Ann's daughter. Robert Dunn died in 1745 intestate. 14 March 1745, From Kent Co. Robert Dunn his administration bond by Joseph Wickes and James Dunn his administrators in £3000 stg., dated 22 Feb'y 1745—Sureties Wm. Hynson and Wm. Wilmer (Test. Proc. xxxi, 627). Some six years later the final account was rendered by the administrators. 23 July 1751, Account of Joseph Wickes and James Dunn of Kent Co., administrators of Robert Dunn late of said County deceased. Payments:—To Prideaux Blakiston who intermarried with Martha widow of William Dunn, for her share of Robert and Michael Dunn's portions who died in their minority (being children of said William Dunn), and William son of said William Dunn deceased. Representatives are the accountant Joseph, in right of his wife Rebecca daughter of deceased, the accountant James son of deceased, and Darius, Hezekiah, and Martha Dunn children of deceased. The dates of birth given below are from St. Paul's register.

Robert Dunn and Ann (Miller) his wife had issue:—

5.
 - i. James Dunn⁴ b. 10 June 1728.
 - ii. Darius Dunn, b. 4 January 1731.
 - iii. Hezekiah Dunn, b. 16 May 1734.
 - iv. Rebecca Dunn, b. June 1726; mar., before 1744, Joseph Wickes (b. 1719; d. 1785).
 - v. Martha Dunn.

4. WILLIAM DUNN³ (*Robert*,² *Robert*¹) was buried, according to St. Paul's register, in May 1728. He married Martha daughter of Michael Miller and sister of his brother Robert's wife. She was born 16 Sept. 1701, and married her second husband, Prideaux Blakiston, 27 July 1729 (St. Paul's). Her father, Michael Miller in his will, dated 17 Jan'y, proved 10 Feb'y, 1738 (Kent Co., ii, 85), leaves land to his grandsons William and Michael Dunn, and £10 to his "daughter Martha now wife of Prideaux Blakiston." Her mother also, whose will, dated 27 Nov. 1744, was proved 5 April 1746 (Kent. Co., iii, 3), leaves a bequest to "my daughter Martha wife of Prideaux Blakiston."

The will of William Dunn of Kent Co. is dated 21 Feb'y 1728/9 and was proved 14 June 1729 (Annapolis, xix, 739). To his wife Martha, testator leaves all his personal

estate; my three children to the care of their grandfather Robert Dunn, and their uncle Robert Dunn; my wife and my father Robert Dunn executors. There would seem to be a discrepancy here. According to the parish register, William is said to have been buried in May 1728; while the will is dated 21 February 1729 (New Style) and was proved 14 June following. It would seem, therefore, that William Dunn was buried in May 1729 and not in 1728. William Dunn and Martha (Miller) his wife had issue:—

- i. Robert Dunn,⁴ b. 11 Feb'y 1722; d. a minor.
- ii. William Dunn, b. 4 Oct. 1725.
- iii. Michael Dunn, b. 19 Feb'y 1727; d. a minor.

5. JAMES DUNN⁴ (*Robert,³ Robert,² Robert¹*) was born 10 June 1728, and was twice married. The names of his two wives, and the dates of birth of his children, as here given, are taken from St. Paul's Parish register. James Dunn and Martha Ann his first wife had issue:—

- i. James Dunn,⁵ b. 9 May 1751.

By his second wife Elizabeth, James Dunn had issue:—

- i. Ann Dunn, b. 15 May 1754.
 - ii. Elizabeth Dunn, b. 9 May 1756.
 - iii. Hezekiah Dunn, b. 7 Oct. 1757.
 - iv. Robert Dunn, b. 28 Nov. 1759.
 - v. Rebecca Dunn, b. 15 Sept. 1761.
 - vi. James Dunn, b. 17 January 1764.
 - vii. Michael Dunn, b. 3 January 1766.
 - viii. Darius Dunn, b. 5 August 1767.
 - ix. Curtis Dunn, b. 23 Nov. 1769.
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NOTES.

The Chief of the Public Records Division of New York State has made a report on the condition of the records to the Commissioner of Education. An idea of the extent of the investigation may be formed from the statement that, "all the political divisions in the State (59 counties exclusive of New York and Kings, 48 cities exclusive of New York City, 933 towns, and 464 villages) have reported to this division as to the care and custody of public records—all excepting eight villages."

The Historical Society of Delaware is making a strong appeal to "The People of Delaware" for a new building for the Society, in which to house its collections. The appeal is effectively presented in a handsomely printed booklet and will doubtless meet with a hearty response.

In the Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the collection of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, the following "Lord Baltimore" coins are listed and described: Shilling, Sixpence, Groat and Penny. A number of Annapolis tokens of 1783 are also described.

The Society has received from Mr. Bryant of Portland, Me., the gift of a copy of the priced sale catalogue of the late Brantz Mayer's library, sold in New York.

Volume six of *Yale Biographies and Annals*, by Professor Franklin B. Dexter, has recently appeared. It contains biographical sketches of the graduates of Yale College from 1804 to 1815. Sketches of the following men contain items of interest to Maryland readers.

1806 Clark Bissell.
John Maurice Heron.

1807 John Boyle.
Ezra Kellogg.

1812	Chas C. Austin.	1813	Frederick F. Backus.
1808	Henry W. Gibbs.	1814	Henry Dwight Chapin.
	Jas. Hill Parmelee.		Donald Chester.
	Wm. M. Smith.		Jas. H. Couper.
1809	Lemuel Purnell.		Nathaniel S. Wheaton.
1810	Royal Ballard.	1815	Samuel B. Beardsley.
	Alpheus Dimmick.		Elisha Rexford Fenn.
	Wm. Rumsey.		Alexis Painter.

Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, April 15, 1761–September 24, 1770. Minutes of the Board of Revenue. Opinions on the Regulation of Fees. Instructions to Governor Eden. Edited by William Hand Browne, Baltimore, 1912.

This, the thirty-second volume of the *Archives*, is now ready for distribution to subscribers and the general public. The minutes of the Council, as far as they are known to be extant, are now published in full from 1636 to 1770. The minutes of the Board of Revenue cover the period from 1768 to 1775.

The Christiana Riot and the Treason Trials of 1851, by W. U. Hensel, which was noticed in this *Magazine*, vol. 6, 417, has been re-issued in a revised and enlarged form.

The fourth volume of the *Correspondence of John Henry Hobart* contains a number of items of local interest. At page 375 is a sketch of Joseph Grove Bend, rector of St. Paul's in 1791; at 383 one of George Dashiell, the opponent of Dr. Kemp; at 384 a sketch of Mrs. Mary Bend; at 454 a notice of John Armstrong, rector of St. Paul's in Kent county, in 1804; at 456 a note on James Laird; at 484, one of Joseph Jackson, a contemporary of Jonathan Boucher; and at 535 a note on and a letter from Clark Brown.
